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REV. JESSE JACKSON

The Democrat To Beat

New Rules, Role and Jackson

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP)—In the ashes of a lost Democratic presidential campaign, Jesse Jackson heads toward the next one strengthened by new rules and a new role.

Next time, Jackson will begin as the Democrat to beat—which is what somebody almost certainly will do. The odds weigh heavily against the nomination of a black man in 1992, in a party that at times shrank from the word "liberal" during the campaign just ended.

Jackson said he doesn't fear that a liberal can't be elected. "Reaching out, making room, that's liberalism. So the liberal tradition is a proud tradition," he said. "I will not forsake it."

There surely will be ample competition, with Democratic names like

Bradley, Cuomo, Nunn, Gore and Gephardt and more on the early list of possible entries for 1992. Even as Gov. Michael Dukakis conceded his loss to President-elect Bush, his supporters were chanting "Ninety-two, Ninety-two."

Whatever the field, the standing Jackson won in 1988 and the rules con-

cessions he gained from Dukakis at the Democratic National Convention will make him more formidable next time. For a while, Republicans tried to bill him as a virtual third partner in the Dukakis-Bentsen ticket. He was a major, nationally televised performer at the Atlanta convention.

Jackson is aware of the perils as

well as its advantages of his enhanced political situation. He's been talking with friends and advisers about the way to deal with both.

The first step already has been taken. It was a late campaign sprint in behalf of Dukakis. With it, Jackson guarded against any finger-pointing suggesting that he'd done less than

his best for the Democratic ticket. He said he'd put in more miles, registered more voters than anyone else in support of Dukakis. By election night his voice was hoarse and fading from the campaign strain as he said it was much too early to talk about 1992 politics.

"I have not yet made that decision, not given it serious consideration," he said. That at least is his public posture.

Jackson also said the new political season began on Wednesday, Nov. 9, pointing to city elections in 1989, off-year elections in 1990, the Census and

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Happy Thanksgiving

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NC Fights AIDS

Research Continues For Cure

Long before AIDS became a national crisis, researchers in North Carolina were unwittingly pursuing paths that would lead the state into the public health spotlight.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. in Research Triangle Park was in the midst of 30 years of work on antiviral agents—work many other pharmaceutical companies had abandoned. Research Triangle Institute was honing skills in epidemiology that would prove invaluable in studying acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Family Health International was at the forefront in studying other sexually transmitted diseases and contraception in developing countries.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill had an edge as the home of the nation's largest hemophilic centers. Victims of the blood-clotting disease were found to carry two viruses—HTLV-I and HTLV-II, and one patient was found to have HIV, which turned out to be the AIDS virus. Researchers from UNC and Duke collaborated with Robert Gallo at the National Cancer Institute in one of the 1984 Science magazine articles that described the discovery.

Now, seven years after the first AIDS case was diagnosed in the United States, North Carolina is among the top 10 states in drawing AIDS-related research funding, said Dr. John James, director of the Division of Research Grants at the National Institute of Health.

Researchers at Duke and UNC are now working on a vaccine that will keep the AIDS virus from binding to cells that promote the body's immune response. UNC scientists are also developing new drugs to treat pneumonia caused by Pneumocystis carinii—the primary cause of death

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Army Orders Worker To Leave Post After Slur

DUGWAY PROVING GROUND, Utah (AP)—Officials of the Army's Dugway Proving Ground have ordered a civilian employee to move off the western Utah installation because his children allegedly made racial slurs against the children of a black worker.

Dugway spokeswoman Kathy Whitaker said the employee has been

given 30 days to move, and nine other workers will receive letters warning them that "one more [racial] incident and they'll be asked to leave."

Whitaker declined to identify any of the employees, citing privacy law requirements.

Whitaker said the employee who is being ordered off base has seven days to file a response detailing any mitigating circumstances.

"He's still an employee. He no longer has the privilege of living on post," she explained.

The man wasn't fired because "as far as we know he has conducted himself in a non-discriminatory way on the job," she said. "Right now what we have is some kids that are alleged to have said nasty things to one another."

Whitaker said the base commander, Col. Jan Van Prooyen, will not tolerate racial discrimination at Dugway and issued a letter to that effect last Friday to everyone living on the post.

The black employee, who has complained about the treatment of his children, is safety inspector Larry Parker. His wife, Linda Parker, said the family has suffered racial harassment in school and in the community since moving to Dugway in August 1987.

She said neither the school nor base officials showed sufficient concern during most of that time.

"We just personally feel much

(see ARMY, P. 2)



KEEPING TRACK—Ms. Pauline Banks and Ms. Misty Banks are keeping track as community business people serving the public through courtesy and fine foods as part of the new spirit of african Americans who are trying to make a go in the competitive business of food services in the area. (Photo by Wilbert Sanders)

Economic Study Shows Rising Black Poverty

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The media image of Atlanta as an economic boomtown with skyrocketing buildings and salaries is not reflected in the statistics of a new study on rising black poverty.

"You've got a declining middle-class black population in the city," said Georgia State University economics professor David Sjoquist. "The growing concentration of urban poverty is something one expects to find in economically depressed areas, not in the center of a booming area like Atlanta."

White middle-class blacks have moved outside the city limits while lower-income blacks have moved in. Sjoquist studied 1970 and 1980 Census figures, as well as later statistics from other sources for "The Economic Status of Black

Atlantans," a paper that is part of the Atlanta Urban League's ongoing study on "The State of Black Atlanta."

He found that 34.6 percent of Atlanta's blacks were poor in 1980, up from 29 percent in 1970. Black families within Atlanta's city limits had an 88.4 percent increase in income during the decade, compared to 147.5 percent for suburban blacks.

The average annual incomes for 1980 were about \$13,700 for blacks in the city and nearly \$18,000 among suburban blacks.

White income in the city gained about 130 percent, to an annual average of \$33,600, while suburban whites gained about 50 percent, to \$26,700.

Atlanta's big construction projects and other economic growth have created many jobs, but "it certainly does appear that there is a portion of the population that's being left behind, and most of those people are located in the inner city," Sjoquist said.

Meanwhile, job prospects at the lower end of the wage scale have dimmed.

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ON QUE—Ms. Brenda Reid-Davis and Wyatt Cumbe, Jr. are seen here participating in adopting black children program. Ms. Davis is an adoptive mother along with being one of the noted radio personalities in the community. Cumbe attends AT State State University as a major in political science and an active participant in the ROTC. He is son of Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Cumbe, who reside on Quarry Street. (Photo by Wilbert Sanders)

Botha Aims To Beguile To Save Racist Africa

BY DANIEL MAROLEN
An Analyst

Oh, what a surprise and shock to learn of the visit of South Africa's P.W. Botho to Mobutu Sese Seko, the president of the African state of Zaire! Last weekend, Botho took time to visit Mobutu in his posh palace in Gbadolite City, Zaire.

All black people and justice-loving nations around the world were amazed by Mobutu's hosting of the Champion of Apartheid. Blacks and Afrikaners to whom Botho belongs are sworn foes. Through their system of apartheid, Botho and his Afrikaner rulers have antagonized all black people. Apartheid is a system which discriminates against blacks and refuses them the right to share power and citizenship with their country's Afrikaner people.

Everybody is asking, "How could Mobutu, a ruler of an independent African state, host a foe of all black people on earth?" The whole world wonders why a well-known African ruler could flirt with the Champion of Apartheid. Botho is every black per-

son's "Public Enemy No. 1." But it has really happened. Botho went to Zaire, and was hospitably hosted, dined and wined by Mobutu Sese Seko in the heart of Africa. The event is one of the marvels of this century.

What prompted Botho to traverse hundreds of miles at great cost in money and time to visit a member of a race which he and his fellow Afrikaners hate with all their soul, discriminate against and oppress? Surely, there must be a sinister reason for that visit. That sinister reason cannot be too far to seek. Botho and his racist regime are in jitters. World pressure against apartheid is currently at its height. Botho knows this. Sooner or later world opposition to apartheid will demolish the evil system of racial segregation in South Africa.

But Botho is aware of the international community's determination to abolish apartheid. He knows that international intervention in South Africa is inevitable. Hence, Botho

(see BOTHA, P. 2)

Doughboy Rejects With Franchisers Burger King Ploys

BY CHESTER A. HIGGINS, SR.
NNPA News Editor

Pillsbury Corp.'s Pop 'n' Fresh Doughboy joins black Burger King franchisers in finding the comfort level at Burger King a bit uncomfortable, to say the least.

As a result of the Doughboy's angst, Pillsbury, a Minneapolis-based firm, announced that it would dump Burger King, a lackluster food chain that has been a drain on its earnings.

Some cynical Wall Street observers say Pillsbury's last-minute move was just a bid to convince its shareholders that a takeover offer by Grand Metropolitan PLCs of \$5.23 billion was not good enough, was simply a ploy to force PLC to sweeten the offer.

Nevertheless, insiders believe that Pillsbury's move is to improve its bottom line and urge shareholders to reject the offer. Pillsbury said the offer was inadequate and that it would continue to explore ways to enhance shareholder value.

Burger King, the second-largest U.S. fast-food operation, has been losing ground in recent years to No. 1-ranked McDonald's Corp., which is dwarfing all other competitors in the "hamburger war."

"Burger King must now fend for itself in what has become a fiercely competitive food market," one analyst said. Financial analysts also said that Burger King, which accounts for about a third of Pillsbury sales and slightly more than two-thirds of its profits, has increasingly been a drain on Pillsbury resources.

On Oct. 10, present and two former black Burger King franchisees in the District of Columbia, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Fairfax and Fredericksburg, Va., hit Burger King officials with a \$500 million discrimination suit. The class-action suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., contends the black owners were charged up to twice as much as whites to purchase the franchises and were tricked into accepting inferior sites for their restaurants.

The suit, filed by the Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense and Education Fund of Washington, on behalf of black franchisees, also charged that Burger King forced some blacks out of business by acting "maliciously, deliberately and anti-competitively in the past eight years."

In one instance in 1985, the suit alleges, a black purchased a Burger King in Media, Pa., for \$500,000 but later discovered "the purchase price of the store for a white franchisee would have been \$200,000," less than half. Burger King defended its minority improvement program agreement signed voluntarily in 1983 with Operation PUSH.

Burger King said the number of black-owned franchises has increased from 77 of its 3,230 total five years ago to 190 of 5,055 in 1988.



HELPING THE COMMUNITY—Members of the community are seen cooking fish and other foods for the promotion of Black children. Black children are finding it difficult to find stable homes and families in the state. Seen here are Gloria Brown, Mortell Doley, Pamela Bright, Pat Jorgenson, Joan