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DR. ROBERT E. BRIDGES

Dr. Bridges Looks At Long Range Projects

From CAROLINIAN Staff Reports
The superintendent of one of the most progressive and fastest-growing school systems in the state, if not the nation, knows that with an approach to and a quest for excellence come an array of problems that must be surmounted.

Dr. Robert E. Bridges, superintendent of the Wake County Public School System, said the major objective is to continue to pursue new construction of schools and make additions to existing facilities that will satisfactorily accommodate the growing student body.

According to Dr. Bridges, during an interview with The CAROLINIAN, "Underway are five new schools and five new additions to existing schools that should be completed by the time school doors open in the fall of 1989, and at this point everything is a little ahead of schedule and we are not anticipating any major setbacks."

Dr. Bridges says the Helping Hands Project teaches development of confidence, skills, and how to improve both academically and professionally.

"As diversity and change take place you develop a whole new set of priorities, that's why a committee was formed to do some long-range strategic forecasting. The plans of their forecast will profile incoming kindergarten classes on what level they are reading, future educational needs, preparation, backgrounds, locations and what services they'll need that are not currently in place," Bridges said.

Dr. Bridges also indicated that they have stepped up their recruiting efforts of minority teaching personnel both locally and nationally, which should generate some positive response by the spring.

In order to enhance the development of young black males specifically, Dr. Bridges initiated the Helping Hands Project and he says that it has seen significant growth and popularity since its inception. He said, "Last year there were only 80 black children enrolled in the program." He added that it teaches development, confidence, skills, and how to improve both academically (See DR. BRIDGES, P. 2)

Political, Social Changes

Hate Crimes On Rise In N.C.

Something's wrong in a state that prides itself as being "First in Freedom, First in Flight," when there is a continuous upswing in radical, racist, and religious violence.

Hate crimes and bigoted violence in North Carolina have peaked once again, and as always, leaving a trail of blood, victims and witnesses.

The word "terrorist" can aptly be attributed in the case of unwarranted violence by radical, racist and belligerent Americans.

It appears that North Carolina

leads the nation in the number of violent incidents that can be credited to bigotry.

Violence in our schools has dramatically increased and violence-prone Nazi Skinheads have appeared in two North Carolina cities. Rob Sikorski, executive director of the North Carolinians Against Racist and Religious Violence, stated, "While some of our figures may be higher due to better reporting, the accelerating violence seems also a product of changing social and political environment over the past

decade that is more so tolerant of bigoted acts."

The report cited 53 violent/illegal incidents motivated by bigotry or involving known members of hate groups. The state also had 55 legally organized events, mostly marches by white supremacist groups. The most heinous crime was the murder of a Halifax County man on April 21, 1988. Aaron Parker, a black man, was tormented with a six-foot boa constrictor and then beaten and stabbed to death by three whites, two of whom were seen two days later at a

Christian Knights rally.

At Lexington Senior High School a black youth was stabbed to death during a fight between a black and white youth near the school.

In December, a white man driving on I-40 rammed a car carrying four black high school students, forced the car to spin out of control and flip over. One of the passengers died, while a second had his leg amputated as a result of the accident, and the list continues.

To determine when an incident should be considered a hate crime,

NCARRV defines hate crimes as "any act to cause physical injury, emotional suffering, or property damage, which appears to be motivated, all or in part, by race, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation." This definition is employed by the State of California's Racial, Ethnic and Religious Task Force.

The NCARRV report cited seven illegal, violent or threatening incidents in Orange County, two in Durham County, and one in Wake.

(See HATE CRIMES, P. 2)

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Morristown Scene As

Man Dies In Custody

Blacks March 5th Straight Day In N.J.

MORRISTOWN, N.J. (AP)—Residents of the black community recently marched through town for the fifth straight day and confronted the police chief to demand an explanation for the death of a young black man who died in police custody a week ago.

In the first of two marches, a group of about 50 chanted "We need justice," "We want justice," as it walked from Manahan Village, where 22-year-old John "Tony" Jackson lived, to Town Hall, where it met Morristown Police Chief Robert J. White.

The marchers told White they are not satisfied with reports relating to Jackson's death.

"We are not pleased with the police chief's report... we are not pleased with the [Morris County] prosecutor's report... we are not pleased with the medical examiner's report and we are not pleased with the mayor's acceptance of the reports," said Frank Osborne, Jackson's uncle and the march organizer.

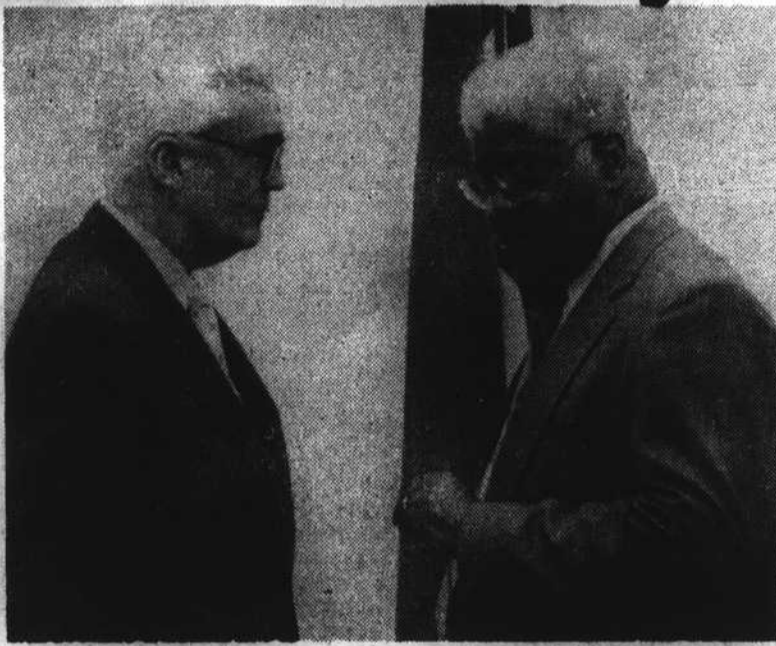
The demonstrators did not give White an opportunity to respond to their statement and continued their march instead.

In a Friday night closed meeting with marchers, Mayor David W. Manahan said he listened to tapes of communication between the arresting officers and police headquarters and found nothing to indicate that Jackson was in trouble.

On Saturday, demonstrators called for more black police officers in Morristown.

Community leaders say they plan to organize a committee to examine the injustices against blacks in the community. The group also has pledged to march every night until it gets satisfactory answers.

Another group of 50 people took part in a second march Saturday night. The group said it planned to (See MARCH, P. 2)



TASK FORCE—Secretary of Correction Aaron Johnson, left, confers with Lt. Gov. Jim Gardner during a meeting of the governor's North Carolina War on Drugs. (Photo by Talib Sabir-Calloway)

Darius Swann Recalls Desegregation Fight

CHARLOTTE (AP)—One day in 1964, Darius Swann sat down and wrote a letter to the Mecklenburg County Board of Education that helped make history. But the desegregation he helped spur hasn't worked the way he had hoped.

"Our son, James, was going into the first grade. We wanted him to be in an integrated school," said Swann, who filed suit after the Mecklenburg County School System rejected his plea. First-grader James Swann was assigned to an all-black school, even though his neighborhood school was integrated.

The result was the 1965 lawsuit Swann vs. Charlotte-Mecklenburg, which became the national test for busing as a tool of desegregation.

Swann says racial progress has been made since he filed his lawsuit, but attitudes have hardened in the

last eight years. "People ask me whether I still believe in integration," said Swann, 64, who teaches at the Interdenominational Theological Center in Atlanta.

"I answer very guardedly," he said. "I believe in the integration that I believed in originally: We come together from different backgrounds, all sharing the gifts that we can offer to a richer society."

"I don't believe in taking a few black children and plopping them down in a white school where none of what they bring with them is accepted. I look at the country as a whole, and I wonder how much long it will take for everybody to be free and equal."

"But I look at Charlotte, and I feel pleased," Swann said. "There have been some fundamental changes in the city, changes for the better. And that, you see, is what we hoped for."

Swann, who moved to Charlotte after a tour of duty as a missionary in India, wrote in his letter to the school board that his young son had not been exposed to racial segregation in India, and he didn't want him in a segregated school in the United States. (See DESEGREGATION, P. 2)

Rising Prison Figures Bring New Challenge

Within the North Carolina Department of Correction, the first month of the new year saw a renewal of a trend that posed so many challenges last year: a continuing rise in the number of persons being sent to prison or being placed under probation or parole supervision.

The average daily population at its 89 prisons totaled 17,457 during January. That compares to an average daily population of 17,299 in December 1988 and 17,342 in January 1988.

The total number of persons under the supervision of the Division of Adult Probation and Parole totaled 75,081 during December 1988, the latest month for which figures are available. That is the first time in the division's history that the number of persons under supervision has passed the 75,000 mark. The December figure compared to 74,505 under supervision in November 1988 and 69,530 in December 1987.

The number of persons under parole supervision in December 1988 (See PRISON, P. 2)

Vocational Student Organizations Build Tomorrow's Leaders

Nearly 80,000 young people across North Carolina are building their leadership skills through involvement with vocational student organizations in their high schools.

The organizations, which provide opportunities for students to serve in leadership positions at their local high schools or in the regional, state and national levels, are one focus of vocational education being highlighted during Vocational Education Week, Feb. 12-18. This year's Vocational Education Week theme is "Building Tomorrow's Leaders."

Nearly 40 percent of the students in vocational education in North Carolina belong to vocational student organizations. In addition to leadership opportunities, these groups offer students a chance to further refine the skills they learn in their secondary vocational programs, help them develop their career goals and serve as an introduction to the world of work, said Bob Etheridge, superintendent of the N.C. Department of Public Instruction.

"A vocational student organization can be the key to reaching students and really getting them excited about vocational and academic skills development," he said.

The organizations work in conjunction with classroom activities to help students develop their vocational skills. Part of this effort is seen in the groups' local, district, state and national skills competitions. During 1987-88, 21,157 students across North Carolina were involved in these competitions on the district level, and 12,310 students from the state attended their

"DECA is more than just a school club or a way to get temporarily paroled from class," said Chapell Floyd, a student at C.E. Jordan High School in Durham and state president of DECA, the organization for marketing students. "It's a chance to test yourself and prepare for the real world."

The advantages he has gained from FFA, the organization oriented to (See VOCATIONAL, P. 2)

INSIDE AFRICA

BY DANIEL MAROLEN

Although the Afrikaans word *apartheid*, which has become a universal political term, was first coined and put into use in South Africa in 1948, the institutionalized political system of racial segregation known as *apartheid* actually began in South Africa with the arrival of the first Dutch immigrants who were sent to the Cape of Good Hope by the Dutch East India Company to establish a provision station in 1652.

Apartheid has divided the country's races ethnically, socially, territorially, culturally, economically and politically, and set them against each other.

As a people, the natives of South Africa have always been generous and hospitable to strangers. They displayed that attitude to the first white immigrants. The Africans considered the earliest Dutch immigrants as fellow human beings, and sympathized with sufferings from scurvy which took a heavy toll of their sailors along the long Europe-India trade route around the Cape of Good Hope. For that reason, the natives permitted the Dutch to establish the Cape of Good Hope (a halfway provision station) to the Far East from whence spices, silks and other merchandise were obtained.

Unfortunately, the Dutch were not imbued with the spirit of coexistence with the Africans, and they did nothing to show their gratitude for the natives' generosity. Besides, the Dutch looked down on the Africans as inferior people. So, at first contact, the Dutch did nothing to establish good relations with the natives. Worst of all, the Dutch built a formidable castle at the Cape of Good Hope and surrounded it with an impenetrable hedge to keep out their African hosts with whom they carried on business.

To the natives the castle and hedge symbolized Dutch aggression, which the natives resented to this day.

As time went on, Dutch greed for land and stock led them to grab the arable and pasture lands of the (See INSIDE AFRICA, P. 2)

Witnessing Black History Living Links In Education

BY DR. ALBERT JABS
Contributing Writer

No one can adequately understand the historically black institution of higher education without comprehending the philosophical debate between two titans: Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois.

Dr. Carl E. DeVane, a Raleigh native, along with Dr. Wilmoth Carter, also a Raleigh native, are perhaps the last two living links in the area who studied under Dr. DuBois.

While Washington and DuBois were both interested in the progress of

black people, they differed as to how they and others could best accomplish the goal. Washington was more the pragmatist; DuBois was more the visionary or idealist, but both—it should be emphasized—were one on the need for progress.

DeVane, a handsome, scholarly, distinguished gentleman close to the biblical age of fourscore, can easily discuss philosophy, politics, international relations, and personalities both past and present.

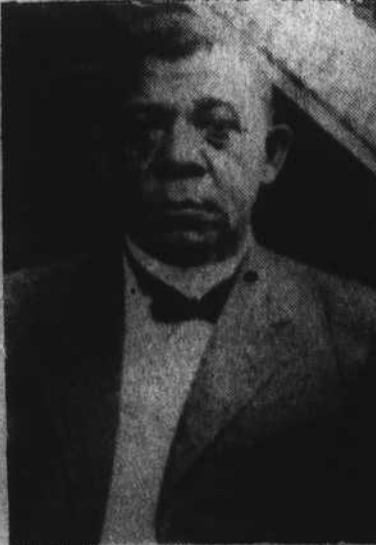
DeVane was an undergraduate at Shaw University in the early 1930s.

After serving as a graduate assistant—like Dr. Carter—under the great DuBois in Atlanta, the youthful DeVane entered the U.S. Army and served in both Asia and Europe. Just prior to this, he had the good fortune of assisting Dr. Mary Bethune, noted black educator, in upgrading skills of North Carolinians.

Following his wartime service, veteran DeVane embarked on an ambitious program at the University of Pennsylvania. There, he received his doctorate in political science, jurisprudence, and international law.

Essentially, Dr. DeVane was a pioneer as a geo-political thinker, in the vanguard of establishing departments of international relations at Shaw and other institutions, and was a profound teacher whose students attained considerable status: Ms. Angie Brooks of the UN, Judges Greene and Bullock of Raleigh.

Finally, as a living witness to black history, Dr. DeVane was a prophetic thinker a when he wrote (back in 1941) that ecology was important for all of us. Dr. DeVane is remembered as one of the great professors at Shaw University (1947-1965) who laid the foundations for the present International Relations Program under Dean Urabi Mustapha. He rounded out his career with posts at American University and the University of the District of Columbia.



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON



W.E.B. DUBOIS



CONTROVERSIAL PRINCIPAL—The reel and the real: Morgan Freeman, left, portrays controversial high school principal Joe Clark, right, in Warner Bros.' highly charged new drama "Lean On Me."