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Jackson Says Singer James Brown "A Model Prisoner"

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP)—Soul singer James Brown has been an inspiration to other inmates and state Department of Corrections officials during his stay at a minimum security prison near Columbia, according to the Rev. Jesse Jackson.

Jackson met with Brown for more than 90 minutes last Monday to discuss the singer's health, his trouble with the law and his stay at the State Park Correctional Institute near Columbia.

After his visit, Jackson made an appeal for the "earliest possible" parole of Brown, a Beech Island resident.

Upon arriving at Columbia Metropolitan Airport Monday night, Jackson was greeted briefly by New York civil rights activist Al Sharpton. Jackson told reporters that Sharpton wasn't part of his plan to help Brown.

"I have come to visit with James Brown. I talked with him [by telephone] last week," the Greenville native said. "I'm concerned about his well-being. I'm



JACKSON BROWN

Jackson said he was pleased that Brown, 55, was in good spirits and good health.

"We certainly hope he will continue this progress," Jackson said.

Brown was popular with other inmates and has done everything expected of him since he began serving his six-year sentence on Dec. 14, 1988, said Francis Archibald, director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

"I'm concerned about his [James Brown's] well being, I'm concerned about his status and since I've known him across the years, I wanted to talk to him..."
Rev. Jesse Jackson

concerned about his status and since I've known him across the years, I wanted to talk to him tonight.

"So many people want to help in some way and don't quite know how to help," Jackson said.

"He is such a legend in many ways and has meant so much to many people and, seemingly, something has gone away. He does need attention and apparently he does need help, so I've come to talk to him," he said.

Brown works in the center's kitchen and often sings with a church choir made up of fellow inmates. Brown helps direct the choir and offers advice to the singers, Archibald said.

"He's become the resident expert on music," Archibald added.

Some prisoners have had their pictures taken with the man who is known as the "Godfather of Soul," Archibald said.

Jackson said prison officials (See JAMES BROWN, P. 2)

BY DANIEL MAROLEN

Parts I and II of this series revealed that apartheid originated when the Dutch immigrants failed to establish coexistence with the natives of the Cape of Good Hope when they first settled in South Africa in 1652.

The defeat of the Dutch immigrants in the Boer War in 1899-1902 made South Africa a British colony. But in 1910, the Union of South Africa was formed, uniting the British and Dutch into one nation, and leaving the Africans as non-citizens, without any political or human rights. This was a betrayal of the Africans by the British who had been helped by the Africans to defeat the Dutch.

Then the Natives Land Act of 1913 segregated Africans from Europeans by making 87 percent of South Africa a "White Area," leaving only 13 percent of arid and scattered bits and

pieces of land too poor for development to the Africans. Later legislation in 1926 and 1935-36 consolidated the Natives Land Act of 1913 and brought on segregation. Then the Africans lost their Cape of Good Hope voting rights. The consolidated Natives Land Act of 1936 cemented territorial, economic, cultural, ideological and political segregation.

From that time on, native struggles for national liberation under the leadership of educated Africans, some of whom had received their education in Great Britain and the United States, began in earnest. In that political mayhem, parliament passed legislation after legislation to completely segregate the natives from the white population. In the overpopulated, overstocked and soil erosion-ravaged reserves, natives (See INSIDE AFRICA, P. 2)

Many Accomplishments

Peace Corps Salutes New Black Cadre

HENDERSON—Mable Jan Taylor of Henderson had one of the toughest jobs you would ever love. Ms. Taylor went to Botswana in southern Africa for two years to teach English as a Peace Corps volunteer.

Ms. Taylor taught in a local community school in the village of Paloppe, which is in the north-central district of Botswana. She taught students who had to walk many miles

from outlying areas to get to the school. Taylor received her bachelor's degree in intermediate education from North Carolina Central University in May of 1985.

Taylor, who returned in May of last year, has been busy telling people of her experiences and sharing what she learned while in the small African nation. "The [Peace Corps] volunteers at my school were able to make great

accomplishments," says Taylor, who is currently working at Henderson Junior High School. Since her return she has been working toward her life goal of opening up a school for emotionally disturbed children and to that end is planning to get her master of education degree from Columbia University.

Current Peace Corps literature used for general information purposes



LAUNCHING A CAREER—Ms. Mable Jan Taylor is seen here at work in Paloppe as a Peace Corps volunteer teaching in a local community school in the village. Ms. Taylor and other volunteers said the Peace Corps can serve as a springboard to launch careers. (See PEACE CORPS, P. 2)

Dr. Bridges Says Retiring Leaves Undetermined Plans And Unemployed

From CAROLINIAN Staff Reports
The superintendent of one of the largest school systems in North Carolina may have buckled under pressure when he said he planned to retire and that the Wake County Board of Education should commence immediately a search for a new superintendent.

Dr. Robert E. Bridges in announcing his planned retirement from the 61,000-student school system reversed a decision he made last fall to accept a two-year extension of his contract which expires June 30.

Dr. Bridges, 55, has refused to

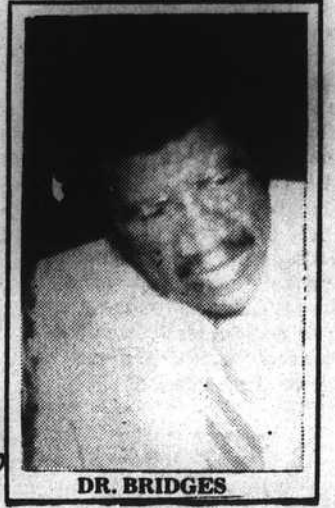
discuss any specific reason for his decision but said he would not miss reached that point by June 30," he said.

"For the first time in my adult life I stand to be unemployed within the next few months. But somewhere there is something different, very meaningful to be done. I plan to search for it..."

Dr. Robert E. Bridges

the politics and the pain that accompanied the \$89,000-a-year position. "I entered this role with many obligations to the system but with only one real commitment to myself—to know when to step down. I believe we have

However, Dr. Bridges has been encountering opposition, vocal and silent, as recently as this month, during the school board's annual weekend retreat when he clashed (See DR. BRIDGES, P. 2)



DR. BRIDGES

Commission Says Competency Test Discriminates

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (AP)—A legislative commission has concluded that a national teacher competency test discriminates against blacks and Hispanics and urged the state to de-emphasize the test in certifying teachers.

The commission urged the state Board of Regents for Elementary and Secondary Education to determine whether there is a correlation between failing the test and failing in the classroom.

Instead of requiring that a prospective teacher pass the test to be certified, the board should give provisional certificates to those who fail and then monitor their performance, the commission proposed.

After five years, if there is a correlation, the exam should be used as a screening device for new teachers, and if there is no correlation, the exam should be discontinued, the panel recommended.

State Education Commissioner J. Troy Earhart declined comment on the report until he reviews it. He said he does make exceptions occasionally for would-be teachers who pass two of the sections and narrowly fail the third.

The regents have required would-be teachers to pass all three sections of the National Teachers Examination since 1986. Twenty-four states use the test, which is prepared by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J. The testing service has announced it plans to substantially revise the exam.

In 1987, the General Assembly set up the study commission to examine complaints of bias from minorities and the American Civil Liberties (See UNFAIR TEST, P. 2)

Two Students Injured In NCCU Hazing

DURHAM (AP)—Two N.C. Central University students received medical attention after a hazing incident by a fraternity last week.

The Tau Psi Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and the members involved were suspended Monday pending an investigation, NCCU spokesman David Witherspoon said.

One student was admitted to Durham General Hospital complaining of dizziness and low blood pressure, Witherspoon said. Hospital records show that Paul Woodson, sophomore class president, was at that hospital Feb. 20 and was released (See HAZING, P. 2)

Sigh Of Relief Breathed

Setaside Law Upheld

Attorney General Gives OK

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Black lawmakers are breathing a little easier in the wake of an attorney general's opinion that a Maryland law guaranteeing minority businesses a share of state contracts is constitutional.

Attorney General J. Joseph Curran, Jr., issued the opinion last week at the request of the Legislative Black Caucus, which was concerned about the impact of a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that invalidated a similar law in Richmond, Va.

Ruling the law was arbitrary and not based on concrete evidence of past discrimination, the high court threw out a Richmond law that required at least 30 percent of the city's contracts to be awarded to minority companies.

However, Curran said Maryland's law has key differences with the Richmond law that would render it defensible in the event of a constitutional challenge.

But Curran advised state lawmakers to conduct a detailed study of racial discrimination in Maryland.

Maryland's law has a voluntary 10 percent minority procurement goal. Blacks constitute about 23 percent of the state's population.

Most states and many local governments have adopted so-called set-aside laws designed to enable minority businesses to compete with white-owned companies. The premise behind such statutes is the argument that black and other minority-owned

(See SETASIDE, P. 2)



JOINT VENTURE—Gary Firth (left), president of the Starstream Communications Group, Inc., and Jay Williams (right), president of Sheridan Broadcasting Networks, announce the formation of a new joint venture: SPM Radio Network. The new network will combine promotion and programming specifically targeted at Urban and Hispanic markets across the country.

Wake Tech Fundraiser Passes Halfway Mark

A \$2 million fundraising campaign to help Wake Technical Community College has passed the halfway mark, and businesses and industries continue to respond with contributions.

The 10-month development program, initiated by the Wake Technical Community College Foundation, Inc., has reached \$1,088,410, says Development Council Chairman Richard L. Daugherty, site general manager for IBM Corp.

Contributions to the campaign will

help the college meet its five-year needs in three primary areas. The objective is to supplement the college's current funding for equipment, educational development and retraining of employees, and emergency financial aid to students.

Among the leadership gifts received thus far are pledges totaling \$525,000 from Guilford Mills and Hanover Fibers, First Citizens Bank and Trust Co., Burroughs Wellcome Co. and Glaxo, Inc., Daugherty reports. Eleven additional prospects in this solicitation category are considering participation.

The Pattern Gifts Committee, chaired by Piedmont Air Conditioning Pyreside Larry Kelly, reports that the first 28 gifts represent more than \$168,650 in cash and pledges.

The foundation volunteers are contacting the remaining 30 prospects in this division. (See WAKE TECH, P. 2)

features a photograph of Ms. Taylor at work in Paloppe. The most recent count puts the number of volunteers currently serving overseas at about 6,000. This represents an increase from last year's 5,300. The agency is trying to recruit more individuals for volunteer service in keeping with a congressionally-mandated goal of 10,000 volunteers in the field by 1992.

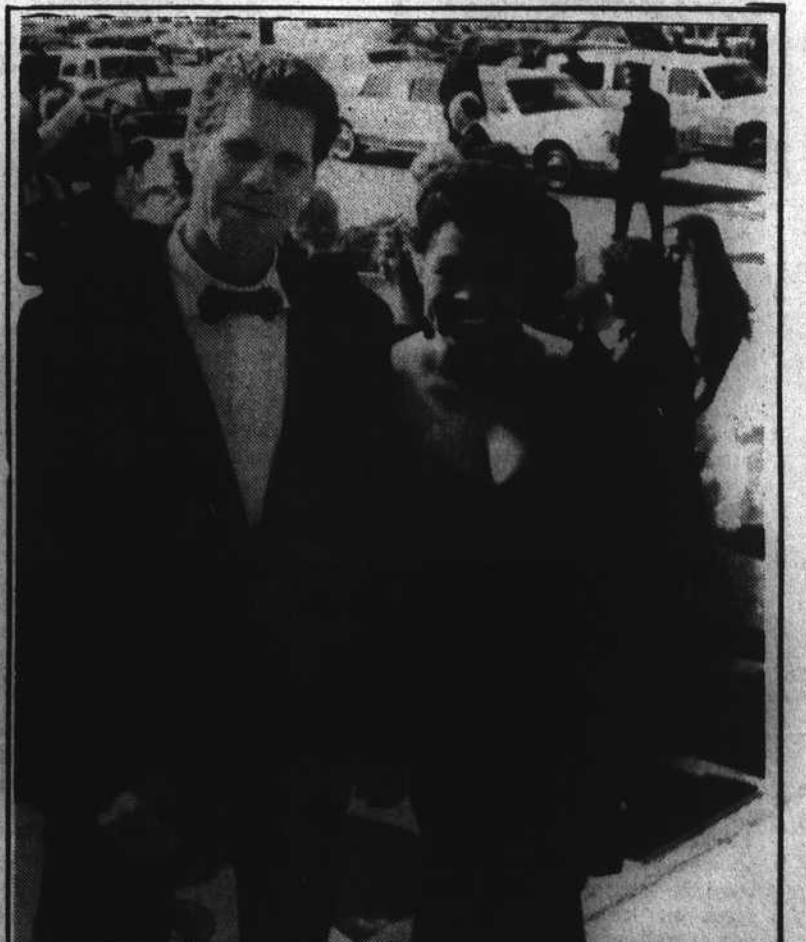
The Peace Corps, now in its third decade, continues to rely on the dedication and commitment of Americans of all ages who volunteer to spend two years helping people of deserving countries to meet their basic needs for health care, food, shelter and education.

The goals of the Peace Corps as originally set by Congress remain unchanged: to help promote world peace and friendship; to help developing countries to meet their needs for skilled men and women; to help promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those of developing nations.

Today the Peace Corps is celebrating the many contributions African-Americans have made to the country through culture, history and leadership. Ms. Taylor is an example of African-American volunteers and staff of the Peace Corps. Many African-Americans credit their Peace Corps experience with providing the insight and professional and personal skills that have contributed to their current success.

Deedie Runkel, director of public affairs for the Peace Corps in Washington, D.C., said, "We at the Peace Corps are proud of the black Americans who have worked and continue to work for world peace as volunteers."

Leonard Robinson, president of the (See PEACE CORPS, P. 2)



WHAT'S GOING ON—Despite growing hospitality and traditionally accepted notions about interracial romance, increasing numbers of black women today are dating and marrying white men. While current statistics suggest black women may be making the switch due to the shrinking numbers of eligible black males, indications are that white men are redefining their definitions of beauty. (See PEACE CORPS, P. 2)