

Social Service Programs

# National Coalition Targets Bush Budget

Thousands of marchers will descend on Washington, D.C. April 28-29 to demand a "People's Budget" that will restore and expand social service programs that are being cut or eliminated in the FY 1990 Bush budget proposal.

"The Bush budget continues the worst features of Reaganism, namely robbing programs that help poor and working people while providing billions more for the corporations and

those who are already rich," Sahu Barron of the Campaign for a People's Fightback said.

"The Bush administration and Congress are planning to spend at least \$150 billion during the next years to bail out the savings and loan banks. Taxpayers' money will be given to a handful of millionaires and billionaires who have agreed to take ownership of the S&Ls in deals that are becoming known as the biggest

ripoff of the century. We will demand that an emergency people's fund of \$150 billion be established to bail out the homeless, the hungry, and the jobless. People must come first," Barron emphasized.

"The Bush budget cuts \$5 billion from Medicare, \$4.7 billion in federal retirement and health benefits. It eliminates a wide variety of food and nutrition programs, community services block grants, 24 categorical education programs, mass transit operating subsidies, the Legal Services Corporation which provides legal services for the poor, and many other vital programs," Barron explained.

"Using the 'flexible freeze' mechanism the Bush budget would result in an \$80 million cut in the Women, Infants and Children Supplemental Feeding program which is an essential support for hundreds of thousands of low-income families. The Bush budget would result in 144,000 fewer pregnant women and children being served. In many areas

where infant mortality is already sky-high, cuts in WIC can only mean more infants are in danger of premature death. We consider any cut in WIC and other child nutrition and feeding programs to be a criminal act," Barron asserted.

"The federal government has agreed to deploy national guard forces in state and local areas to 'combat drugs,' but at the same time the Bush budget will reduce federal aid to state and local governments by as much as \$5 billion. This cut comes

after federal grants to states and cities have already been reduced by 45 percent in real terms during the Reagan/Bush years. The massive reduction in aid to the states and cities has led to cutbacks in drug rehabilitation programs, educational and job training programs—which has contributed to the drug problem facing youth in this country," Barron explained.

"Many thousands of students will be participating in the April 28-29 demonstrations and an important demand will be to restore and expand student aid and grant programs that have been cut in the last eight years. Bush, who should be wanted to be

(See BUSH BUDGET, P. 2)

## Ku Klux Klan March Opposed By Clinton Blacks, Ministers

BY EDWARD FAISON, JR.  
Special to THE CAROLINIAN  
An Analysis

Why would a black person want to attend the Ku Klux Klan rally on April 23rd near here? These are the same band of racists who have performed violent acts against black people since 1865.

The Ku Klux Klan has existed in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other law enforcement agencies in America with little or no opposition. I make this bold statement because the head of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover at one time pronounced Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Black Panthers to be the greatest threat to American democracy; not the Ku Klux Klan.

The Panthers, a black group that preached "black power" (not racism), was openly denounced in America by whites and blacks. In spite of laws that were supposed to protect their right to exist, some Chicago law officers opened fire on the Panthers headquarters from the outside, killing the occupants, including their leader, Fred Hampton. Other "powers to be" in America, did not rest until this so called "black hate group" was crushed. The "white hate group" (KKK) continues to exist even until this day with very few public outcries. They used the same laws to destroy the Panthers that they con-

An unjust law is a code that a numerical or power majority group compels a minority group to obey but does not make binding on itself... Martin Luther King Jr.

time to use to protect the Klan. Remember, it was the law that allowed Americans to own slaves and the law that prohibited blacks from testifying against whites after slavery. Martin Luther King, Jr. said, in his book, "Why We Can't Wait," an unjust law is a code that a numerical or power majority group compels a minority group to obey but does not make binding on itself. Would those in charge of parade permits allow the Panthers or any other black hate group to parade and espouse hate down the streets of Clinton?

Last Tuesday night the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance called a meeting with the Chief of Police, the Mayor and several

(See KU KLUX KLAN, P. 2)

## Atlanta Staffers Get Prize Opt For Jobs Elsewhere

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Stories documenting racial discrimination in marriage lending in Atlanta have brought the Atlanta Journal-Constitution its second Pulitzer Prize in as many years for work done under an editor who is no longer there by a staffer who has also left the newspaper.

Bill Dedman, who left the newspaper last month for a job with the Washington Post, won the 1989

Pulitzer Prize for investigative reporting for his series called "The Color of Money," which exposed unequal patterns of home loans to blacks and whites in Atlanta.

Dedman hopped a plane to Atlanta to join in the celebration as soon as he heard the award announced on Thursday.

Once back in the Journal-Constitution newsroom, Dedman

(See PULITZER, P. 2)

## Resist Program End

# NAACP Hits Ruling

The national office of the NAACP has instructed some 190 of its branches, located in cities where minority set-aside programs are in effect, to strenuously resist any effort to curtail or end such programs, and in those instances where existing legislation is found to be inadequate, to propose new legislation based on a model developed by the association's Legal Department.

The action by the NAACP is in response to the recent Supreme Court ruling in the City of Richmond vs. Croson case in which the court held that a state or municipality or political subdivision cannot establish a minority set-aside program without first making specific findings of discrimination within that particular state or community.

As a consequence of the court decision, a growing concern has developed that existing minority set-aside programs, which have proven to be extremely effective in opening up entrepreneurial opportunities for blacks and other minorities, may be endangered.

"There is no doubt in my mind that opponents of minority set-asides are overjoyed by the decision and are already plotting their strategy to kill these programs," Dr. Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, said.

"However, we believe a number of these programs can stand judicial scrutiny, and the primary danger they face is that elected officials may cave in to pressure, take the easy way out and decide to do away with them.

"The court ruling was damaging, but not necessarily fatal. We have to be creative and develop strategies for dealing with what has come to pass," Hooks said.

(See NAACP, P. 2)



OPEN HOUSE—Gabe Williams, right, a senior at Enloe High School, was among the approximately 60 high school juniors and seniors who visited Wake Technical Community College at an open house Thursday, March 30. She is pictured perusing the college's program materials with her mother, Daria Williams, center, and Wake Tech counselor Beth Armstrong. The open house gave juniors and seniors an opportunity to tour the college's laboratories and classrooms and to meet with faculty, staff and students.

## NCSU Awards Program Honors Black Students

North Carolina State University's seventh annual African-American Student Awards Banquet, held April 6 at McKimmon Center, celebrated the achievements of top black graduate and undergraduate students.

Bryce R. Younts, NCSU director of alumni relations, was the banquet honoree.

Every two years NCSU black students select an honoree who has contributed in an outstanding manner

to the upward mobility of African-American graduate education.

Younts is the fourth honoree. Others were William Friday, president emeritus of the University of North Carolina system; NCSU Provost Naah N. Winstead and NCSU Chancellor Bruce R. Poulton.

Four undergraduate students were honored as the African-American students with the highest grade-point averages based on more than 30 credit hours.

Heading the list with perfect A averages were Jeanne C. Alston, 1616 Eastwood Avenue, Greensboro, and Felicia F. Carr-Young, 11820 Appaloosa Run, Raleigh. Alston is a junior majoring in chemical engineering, and Carr-Young is a junior majoring in writing and editing.

Sharon A. King, 800 Cooper Road, Raleigh, and Dain E. Vines, 2104 Willow road, Greensboro, were honored for their 3.8 grade point averages. King is a sophomore majoring in zoology in the pre-dental program. Vines is a sophomore majoring in electrical engineering.

Certificates were given to African-American students who have completed a minimum of 30 hours at NCSU with a grade point average of 3.0 or higher on a 4.0 scale.

William W. Edmondson, 5402 S. Dorchester, Chicago, Ill., received

(See STUDENTS, P. 2)

## Teaching Fellows Program Attracts Bright Students

Three years ago this spring, a group of North Carolina's leading educators came together to discuss the major problems facing the state's public schools. A growing shortage of good teachers was identified as the number one problem.

Two things happened. First, the Public School Forum of North Carolina was formed as a partnership among the state's top education, business and government leaders who shared a concern about the slipping quality of the public schools.

Second, the idea for a massive and innovative program aimed at reversing the trend which had seen the brightest students reject careers in education gave birth to the Teaching Fellows Program.

Until then, O.J. Johnson had thought about becoming a teacher but not very seriously. "I was reluctant

to choose a profession which demands so much and pays so little," Johnson said.

He heard about the North Carolina Teaching Fellows Program. It is a scholarship loan program aimed at recruiting new teachers from among the state's brightest and most talented high-school seniors.

Johnson is now among 800 teaching fellows enrolled in 13 public and private universities in North Carolina. A sophomore at East Carolina University, he is looking forward to a career in a North Carolina classroom.

"I plan to teach English and coach soccer or basketball," said the native of Cape Carteret, a small coastal community near Morehead City.

The Teaching Fellows Program, now in its second year, has already become one of the state's most

(See TEACHING, P. 2)

# Black History Should Not Be Forgotten

BY DR. LENWOOD G. DAVIS  
Special to THE CAROLINIAN  
An Analysis

BLACK HISTORY SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

Black History Month has come and gone and most people will forget

about it until next year when it will be celebrated again. Although one specific month is set aside to draw attention to the achievements of people of African descent, it should be acknowledged every day of the year. Certain questions need to be asked

and answered about Black History Month and its celebration. Why Black History Month?

Why not White History Month? Why not Jewish History Month? Why not Women's History Month? Why not Native-Born Americans History

Month? Why set aside any special time to honor a certain group of people?

The answer to the question lies in the question itself. To put it simply, if the contributions that black people made to the building of America were given proper places in American textbooks, it would not be necessary to have a certain time set aside to draw attention to blacks' efforts. From the day black children begin school, they learn the history of whites and others. Yet, the public schools teach little black history.

More than 60 years ago, Carter G. Woodson, a black American and a Harvard University Ph.D., saw the need to draw attention to contributions made by blacks to America. In 1915, he founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (now the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History). Since Dr. Woodson wanted to popularize the study of black people's history, he inaugurated Negro History Week in 1926. February was the month selected because it included the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, the Emancipator, and also the birthday of the great abolitionist, Frederick Douglass. Because of the demands of blacks and others, Black History Week expanded into a month-long celebration.

Woodson, "The Father of Black History," as he is called, was well aware that black people needed to take cognizance of and understand their history in order to walk proud as free men and women. He did not think that the knowledge of black history should be limited only to blacks. He wanted whites to be made aware of black history so that they, too, could understand and appreciate blacks' contributions to this country.

Why Black History Month? It is not only to remember the "Greats of Black History" (Richard Allen, Nat Turner, Frederick Douglass, Booker

(See SLAVE MARKET, P. 2)

