

# THE CAROLINIAN

RALEIGH, N.C.  
VOL. 48, NO. 69  
TUESDAY  
AUGUST 1, 1989

N.C.'s Semi-Weekly  
DEDICATED TO THE SPIRIT OF JESUS CHRIST

SINGLE COPY 25¢  
IN RALEIGH  
ELSEWHERE 30¢

## Project Phoenix Attacks Drugs



### 'Housing Crisis Seen As Time Bomb'

#### Poor Often Live In Overcrowded Houses

In addition to occupying substandard or deteriorating units, a substantial number of poor households also live in overcrowded conditions. A housing unit is considered overcrowded if it houses more than one person per room. Poor households are more than three times as likely as non-poor households to live in overcrowded conditions.

Here, too, poor Hispanic and black households are more likely to live in such conditions than are poor white households. More than one in six poor Hispanic households (17 percent) lived in overcrowded conditions in 1985, as did one in nine poor black households. By comparison, fewer than one in 20 poor white households (four percent) live in such conditions.

A very large majority of the low-income households that live in substandard or overcrowded conditions also pay large proportions of their income for the inadequate housing they occupy. As a result, for large numbers of poor households—including many Hispanics and blacks—housing is neither decent nor affordable.

For most poor households overburdened by high housing costs, government assistance through subsidized housing programs is not available. The low-income housing programs are not entitlement programs, and the funds are sufficient to serve only a small fraction of the poor. Fewer than one in three poor renter households (29 percent) received any kind of federal, state or local rent subsidy or lived in public housing in 1987, the most recent year for which data are available.

#### Leaders Joining In Fight

From CAROLINIAN Staff Reports

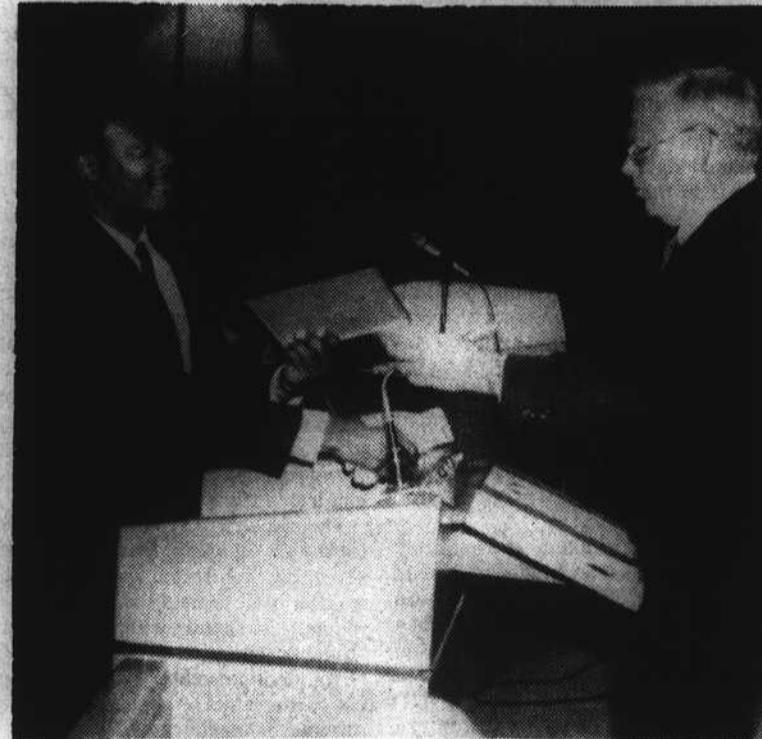
Some leaders and politicians are joining the ranks of support for affordable housing and are calling for an end to the crisis in the country before a "time bomb" goes off in early 1990.

In a special report on Hispanics and blacks, "The Crisis in Housing for the Poor," by Edward B. Lazere and Paul A. Leonard with the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington, D.C., it was claimed that more than three of every four poor Hispanic and black households in the United States are unable to find affordable housing.

In 1985, there were 1.4 million poor Hispanic households and 3.4 million poor black households in the United States (the poverty line in 1985 was \$8,573 for a family of three).

A substantial number of these poor households devoted extremely large

(See HOUSING, P. 2)



FIRST PROCLAMATION—It's an honor! The Honorable Mayor of Raleigh Avery C. Upchurch presents to the Garner Road Family YMCA, Physical Development Director and the '89 Fun Run/Walk chairperson, Reginald L. Towns, a Proclamation acknowledging the successful July 22, 1989 event.

#### "Floating Patrol" In Communities

An interagency approach for a comprehensive attack on the sale of drugs and on conditions which are conducive to drug usage has been launched by government groups.

Mayor Avery C. Upchurch and Lt. Gov. Jim Gardner announced the new antidrug pilot program called "Project Phoenix" with the N.C. Drug Cabinet, Raleigh Police Department, Raleigh Parks and Recreation Department, Raleigh Housing Authority, Drug Action of Wake County, citizen and neighborhood groups, and the Raleigh Human Resources Department.

City and state officials met with residents of public housing communities across the city at Chavis Heights Community Center.

Chavis Heights residents have expressed alarm at the growing incidence of drug-related activity in their neighborhood. Mayor Upchurch said Project Phoenix will be implemented in all 16 public housing communities in Raleigh.

The purpose of the program is to reduce drug sales and use in the public housing communities. The project will include an anonymous drug

(See PROJECT PHOENIX, P. 2)

#### Cocaine Seen As Cause For More Robberies

Attorney General Lacy H. Thornburg last week released crime statistics for 1988 in North Carolina and said, "The most significant increase was in robbery, a most vicious type of theft involving taking anything of value from a person by force or threat of force."

Thornburg attributed the 18 percent jump in robberies to the "growing traffic in cocaine, especially crack cocaine. Drug users often resort to robbery to finance their addiction."

Drug arrests for sale and possession increased 19 percent for persons under 18 and 25 percent for those 18 and over. In 1988, sales of cocaine increased by almost 73 percent and law enforcement agencies in North Carolina made 23,645 arrests for all drug offenses.

Violent crimes as a whole were up six percent in 1988 over 1987 and property crimes were up just over 6 1/2 percent.

(See ROBBERIES, P. 2)

#### INSIDE AFRICA

BY GWEN MCKINNEY

NNPA News Service  
ONAMUTAYL, Namibia—Father Immanuel Shaalulange remembers the scene like it was yesterday. A fierce battle between the South African Defense Force and guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organization had ended with SADF retreating in defeat.

Less than two hours of eerie silence would grip this rural village. And then armored vehicles would be everywhere, ploughing over fields, shooting wildly, moving down anything in the way. The SADF reinforcements, known as Koervoet, had arrived.

Shaalulange recalls that three South African casspirs moved like large beasts, grinding their massive wheels over fences, through crops, crashing into homesteads.

Inside one small thatched home was a young pregnant woman, clutching her three-year-old daughter Salina. Huddled beside them was another older woman who had escaped the gunfire. The wheels of the casspir didn't stop grinding until they had slammed into the home, mercilessly crushing all the frightened victims inside.

(See INSIDE AFRICA, P. 2)

#### Religious Terrorism

### Racial Turmoil Rising Across U. S.

TOMS RIVER, N.J. (AP)—Intolerance and bigotry are increasing on college campuses and gaining momentum in business and neighborhoods, according to human rights organizations.

Worse, officials warn that if the atmosphere doesn't change and people don't resolve their differences, turmoil could spill out into the nation's streets—perhaps worse than it did 25 years ago.

Locally, a noose was discovered in the Lakewood backyard of Dr. Martin Glassman, at the time leading a petition

to upgrade zoning for houses of worship in the township.

Lakewood Mayor Jerry Greenberg told Glassman he was upset: "There's hate in this town," he said.

In a separate incident, police made an arrest after a series of incidents in which swastikas were painted on garage doors in Holiday City at Berkeley.

In New Jersey, statistics about religious or racial bigotry were rarely available in the past.

But former state Attorney General Cary Edwards implemented a new

reporting system. Municipal police, on a monthly basis, report all racial or religious terrorism to the New Jersey State Police Information Crime Report.

According to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith's 1988 year-end statistics for New Jersey, there were 67 anti-Semitic-related vandalism cases, an increase of nearly one-third over 1987.

Ethnoviolence—or "hate crimes"—is any suspected or confirmed offense or unlawful act which happens to a person or property on

the basis of race, color, creed, ethnicity or religion.

"Statistically, [ethnoviolence] has intensified. Even name calling is on the upsurge," said Dr. Robert Freda, of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. "It seems to be more prevalent on college campuses."

New Jersey is one of 42 states with hate crime laws. Federal laws fine a person up to \$250,000 and/or 10 years in prison if convicted of causing \$10,000 in damage to a religious institution or cemetery, or causing anyone serious bodily harm while that person is trying to exercise religious freedom.

Meanwhile, recent Supreme Court decisions have unraveled laws that went into effect during the height of the civil rights movement, said Anita Lockerman, president of the Lakewood NAACP.

In a recent court decision involving a Virginia corporation and a worker, a minority hiring program known as "set-aside" was said to be unconstitutional, she said.

Another court decision now places the burden of proving discrimination on the person who claims the discrimination, instead of asking the corporation or business to prove that they were not discriminatory.

"Soon a person will be able to file

(See RACIAL TURMOIL, P. 2)

#### More School Systems Participate In Preschool Screening In State

Kindergarten teachers often begin the year literally in the dark.

The kindergarten students, busy groups of five- to six-year-olds, do not come with records or past histories in hand. Only time, the teacher's intuitiveness and past experience help in finding each student's strengths and weaknesses. There are methods, however, for kindergarten teachers to learn more about their students' strong points before the school year is fully underway.

Nineteen of the 134 school systems

in North Carolina are sites of pilot preschool screening programs, designed to help kindergarten teachers pinpoint students' strengths and weaknesses early. For the past three years, a different set of 19 school systems piloted the preschool screening program with funding from the General Assembly. Under the state's Basic Education Program, approved by the legislature in 1985, all school systems are required to provide preschool screening programs by 1992-93.

The screening will give kindergarten teachers information about each new student's developmental level and the students' strengths and weaknesses. School systems choose from a variety of standard screening tests, but most tests include skipping, throwing, jumping and catching, which demonstrate motor skills. Cognitive skills are measured by asking children to perform tasks such as looking at a card illustrating blocks in formation. The children are then asked to reconstruct the shape with actual blocks. The children also may be asked to repeat lists of numbers, fill in "missing" parts of pictures of faces, give their full name and address or perform other activities.

Charlotte Barnes, a consultant on early childhood education at the Department of Public Instruction, stresses that parents of kindergarten students should remember the screening is not a test. The screening is a device that helps kindergarten teachers design programs to reach each student in their class, she adds. Children are not graded. In fact, there is no such thing as a "perfect" score, and many activities in the screening have no "correct" or "incorrect" answers.

"The parents' attitude makes a difference in how children perform," she says. "If parents talk about the screening as something fun, children generally see it as fun. This may be the first experience a child has with school, so parents and teachers want it to be a positive one."

To help make it positive, Barnes suggests that parents should not tutor their children to try and "improve" their screening performance. This could only make the children nervous.

"At the most, a parent might ask the child his address and full name to familiarize him with saying it aloud," she says. "Tutoring a child to do par-

(See PRESCHOOL, P. 2)

#### Model Volunteers Aid Meals On Wheels Here

BY MARY CORPREW

Contributing Writer

What is a volunteer? One definition describes a volunteer as "one who gives of himself or herself freely and unselfishly in an effort to be of service for the betterment of the community."

George Coburn and Ms. Dorothy Sanders are two special individuals who are indeed model volunteers. They both display a love for helping people. They have given of their time and energy happily as volunteers for a non-profit organization—Meals on Wheels of Wake County. Meals on Wheels delivers hot meals Monday through Friday to the disabled and the frail homebound elderly.

Coburn is a native of North Carolina and has lived here in Raleigh's Rochester Heights for many years. He has taught school and has served in an administrative capacity for the North Carolina school system upon returning in 1963. It was during the early stages of his retirement that he noticed that he had a lot of extra time on his hands that prompted him to get involved with Meals on Wheels. Currently, he serves as chairman of the board for

the volunteer program as well as being an active volunteer delivering meals.

Coburn remarks that helping people less fortunate than himself has many rewarding aspects. He especially enjoys seeing the faces of some of the elderly people to whom he



MS. DOROTHY SANDERS GEORGE COBURN

delivers meals brighten up when he appears with their hot meals. He knows that they are homebound, and seeing a cheerful face means a lot. Coburn encourages others to become volunteers in any community program they feel could be of service.

(See VOLUNTEERS, P. 2)



WINNERS—Sam Hall, right, Manager, Community Relations, Pepsi-Cola Company, congratulates two of the top winners in the National Newspaper Publishers Association's Merit Awards competition at the Association's recent 49th Annual Convention in New Orleans. Thomas K. Gains, left, Director of Marketing, The Afro-American Newspapers, accepts the first place award for The Washington, DC Afro-American and the third place

award for the Baltimore Afro-American. Ms. Sonny Messiah-Jiles, Publisher, Houston Defender, accepts the second place award in the same category. A longtime supporter of the NNPA, Pepsi-Cola was the sponsor of prizes for the best story category and as well as the luncheon that featured New Orleans Mayor Sidney Bartholomew.