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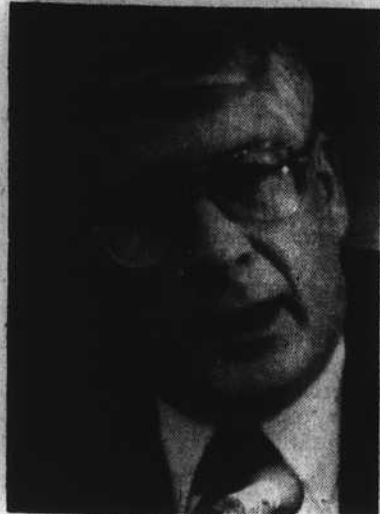
N.C.'s Semi-Weekly

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Holly Springs Project

Wake Opportunities Receive Building Funds



REP. DAVID PRICE



MRS. D. ALLEN FREEMAN

Wake County Opportunities Inc. has received a federal loan to build housing for the low-income elderly in Holly Springs, Fourth District Congressman David Price announced today.

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development made the \$824,700 loan to Wake County Opportunities. The loan will finance the construction of 17 apartments designed for the low-income elderly and handicapped, Price said. Wake County Opportunities is a non-profit agency that provides a variety of social services for Wake County's needy, including Head Start programs, housing and fuel assistance and programs for the homeless and under direction of Mrs. Dorothy Allen Freeman.

"This is the kind of project that I'd like to see duplicated across North Carolina," said Price, who sent a letter of endorsement to HUD officials, urging them to support the project. "We need more local, community-based groups working to provide affordable housing for low-income families. It's critical that Congress, state and local governments work together with the private and non-profit sectors to provide housing opportunities for everyone."

Dorothy Freeman, the head of Wake County Opportunities, said she was pleased to receive the loan. "This is a milestone in the 25-year year history of Wake County Opportunities, and a milestone for low-income people," she said.

Construction is slated to begin on the project in the next 18 months.

Another project, Wake County Job Training Office, will receive \$153,184 from the U. S. Department of Labor to operate an employment and training program to aid the homeless Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole announced.

Utilizing an individualized case management approach, the project emphasizes homeless families, employment and training activities directed at homeless persons 14-years and older include job search, job development and counseling. The project operates from a store front facility in the area of the highest concentration of the homeless and is open in the evening and on weekends. Nationally, the Labor Department

awarded twenty-one public and private groups a total of \$6,809,000 for employment and training projects for the homeless.

"These projects will demonstrate new ways to help the homeless by linking job training with other services such as housing, transportation and child care," Dole said. "They are intended to take innovative approaches to assist the homeless find and keep good jobs."

Authorized by the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the one-year grants will go to a variety of public agencies and private nonprofit organizations. The Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) will oversee the projects to develop (See HOMELESS, P. 2)

INSIDE AFRICA

BY DANIEL MAROLEN

As the world expected, South Africa's acting president, F.W. de Klerk was elected by vote to a five-year term as the president of the minority-ruled Republic of South Africa. The entire world watches de Klerk with great concern as he begins his term as head of state, in a racially polarized nation in turmoil. De Klerk's promises of reforms to end his adopted country's woes glow with promise and hope for a better future South Africa.

He promises to do away with the "domination of one racial group of other racial groups." But his aversion to "majority rule" is a contradiction that betrays his intended reforms.

How can he achieve racial harmony if he rejects majority rule? It is only through the introduction of majority rule that apartheid can end and the democratization of South Africa can be established. Any other solution of the country's racial problem will only amount to the reintroduction of apartheid in newer and more sinister and subtle forms, which could only result in future inter-race political problems which South Africa is crying to move away from.

What President de Klerk must now do is to give a salutary signal to his own Afrikaner group that no group will again dominate other groups. He must make it crystal clear to the Afrikaners that South Africa is a land, not of the Afrikaners alone, but a land of all who live in it. He must emphasize it to all South Africans that every individual citizen must be accorded equal freedom, dignity and opportunity before the law, irrespective of ethnic or other differences.

Unless President de Klerk follows these suggestions, he will only go the unsuccessful way of his predecessors, and bring back South Africa to the disaster that she is now veering away from. President de Klerk must avoid the dangerous deceptions that were used by state leaders like Gen. Hertzog, Dr. Malan, Dr. Verwoerd, John Vorster and President P.W. Botha and others, which landed South Africa in the predicament in which she finds herself today. These men's (See INSIDE AFRICA, P. 2)

Shock Incarceration

Prison Boot Camp Launched

Convicted Youthful Offenders

State Correction Secretary Aaron J. Johnson announced recently that the Department of Correction will formally launch its boot camp program for youthful offenders on Monday, Oct. 2.

IMPACT, the Intensive Motivational Program for Alternative Correction Treatment, is modeled after successful "shock incarceration" programs currently in use in a number of states. The major difference between it and similar programs is that IMPACT is a parole program designed to help ease the chronic problem of prison overcrowding.

In addition to diverting approximately 360 convicted offenders from prison each year, the 90-day program is designed to instill discipline and self-confidence in its participants.

"For the trainees who voluntarily participate in the program, it will probably be the toughest 90 days of their lives," Secretary Johnson said during a news conference at the IMPACT unit near Hoffman. "But if this training helps to redirect the lives of those participants, then all would agree that it was time well spent."

IMPACT grew out of Gov. Martin's Jan. 18 special message to the General Assembly. In that message, the governor asked the lawmakers to provide emergency funding for prison construction and for the expansion of this state's community-based alternatives. In passing the emergency package on March 6, the General Assembly appropriated \$104,474 for IMPACT in fiscal year 1988-89, \$507,972 for fiscal year 1989-90 and \$611,819 during fiscal year 1990-91.

According to Deputy Secretary William A. Crews, Jr., IMPACT is modeled after the traditional military boot camp. The program is for non-assaultive convicted offenders, bet- (See PRISON, P. 2)



THE JOEL FAMILY—Lawrence Joel's son Tremaine, daughter Deborah and widow Dorothy enjoy a moment together during dedication services for the Lawrence Joel veterans Memorial Coliseum in Winston-Salem. (Photo by Mike Cunningham, ANSS)

Coliseum Named To Honor Veterans And Vietnam Hero, Lawrence Joel

BY M.J. ROBBINS
Special To The CAROLINIAN
A dream was realized last Monday evening as the doors of Winston-Salem's new Lawrence Joel Veterans Memorial Coliseum were opened for a dedication ceremony.

More than 60 of Joel's family members gathered at the \$26.6 million facility to pay tribute to its namesake and the hundreds of veterans of Forsyth County. They were joined by a group of several thousand people that included city officials, Sen. Jesse A. Helms, Gov. James G. Martin and Rep. Stephen L. Neal.

The ceremony and fanfare surrounding the opening of the coliseum represented much more than most traditional dedication programs,

especially to the county's Afro-American population. The opening of the coliseum, which ran through the

interested parties over the naming of the structure. The facility, although in its infancy, also has weathered the

The Lawrence Joel Veterans Memorial Coliseum will accommodate 14,700 people at basketball games; approximately 12,000 seats are available for family shows and 15,000 for concerts in the round. First round games in the 1993 NCAA Eastern Regional basketball tournament already have been booked for the coliseum.

turbulence of extensive cost overruns and two failed bond referendums. (See VIETNAM, P. 2)

Ghetto Shooting Galleries Help Transmit AIDS

BOSTON, Mass. (AP)—The use of ghetto shooting galleries to share needles may help explain why AIDS infections are more common among black and Hispanic drug addicts than among white users, a study concludes.

The study, conducted in a methadone treatment program in New York City, found that use of shooting galleries was the single most important difference between those who got infected and those who did not.

Blacks and Hispanics were more likely than whites to go to shooting galleries, places where drug abusers buy or rent needles to inject drugs.

(See GALLERIES, P. 2)

Release Of Mandela Said Not Enough

MEMPHIS, TENN. (AP)—Nelson Mandela's release from a South African prison would mean little if that country's system for keeping blacks second-class citizens is allowed to stand, his daughter says.

"In many ways, he'll still be a prisoner under that system," said Maki Mandela, who paid a visit last Wednesday to Memphis State University.

Mandela, 70, has been jailed since 1962 and is serving a life sentence on conspiracy and sabotage charges.

He has become a symbol of black South Africa's struggle to abolish apartheid, and human rights activists around the world have called for his release.

Ms. Mandela, who was eight years old when her father first went to prison, said she was allowed a private visit with him last month.

"For the first time, we could visit more than 45 minutes without the police being there," she said. "It was just a nice, father-daughter exchange."

Jehovah's Witnesses Tortured

Burundi Persecutes Group

On Feb. 16, the president of the Republic of Burundi, Pierre Buyoya, held a meeting with the governors of the nation's provinces. In the wake of that meeting, widespread religious persecution broke out against Jehovah's Witnesses. Men, women and even children soon became the victims of illegal arrests, beatings, torture and starvation.

Religious leaders are denouncing these atrocities as shameful.

Burundi is a remote African nation located just south of the equator, though this mountainous land enjoys a cool, pleasant climate. Few persons around the globe were aware of Burundi's existence until August 1988, when it captured world headlines. At that time a bloody dispute erupted between its two major ethnic groups, the Tutsi and The Hutu.

Nevertheless, there are many good things to be said about this land. Its people are industrious and hardworking. An article in the New York Times Magazine further observes that "In

various ways obvious to a visitor, Burundi, poor as it is, works. Maurice Gervais, the representative of the World Bank, calls it a 'very high-

However, when Jehovah's Witnesses began their public evangelizing work in Burundi in 1963, they made no attempt to interfere

Freedom of religion is taken for granted in many Western lands. However, the religious persecution taking place in Burundi illustrates how fragile that freedom can be. Indeed, as long as the basic human rights of any group of people are trampled on, no one's rights are secure.

performing country...

Over the decades, the Catholic Church evolved into a powerful economic and political entity, reports the Times. In the nation's colonial days, the church was allowed to virtually rule the country, as it played the main role in providing health care and education. "Little wonder, then, that the government may have felt threatened by organized religion.

with the affairs of state. Rather, they confined their work to preaching. Since the bible says that true Christians are to be "no part of the world," Jehovah's Witnesses stayed politically neutral, a stand taken by Witnesses the world over.

The Witnesses refrained from joining political parties and shouting political party slogans. Governments have often misunderstood this

neutral stand as a lack of patriotism or even reflecting subversion. They refrain from saluting or in any way showing reverence for national symbols such as flags, yet do not treat such symbols with disrespect.

Following the meeting of President Buyoya with the governors of the provinces on Feb. 16, it was announced on the radio that one of the big problems that Burundi had to face up to was the expansion of Jehovah's Witnesses. Later, the governors of interior provinces initiated a wave of persecution. Although the details are sketchy, the following reports give some idea of what is taking place there.

Province Gitega: Gov. Yves Minani ordered that the police and the population be mobilized to arrest all Jehovah's Witnesses. Subsequently, agents of the security police broke into the home of Ntibatamabi Edmond, a special pioneer evangelizer, and arrested him. While in confinement, he was deprived of food. Many times he (See BURUNDI, P. 2)

