

Court Ordered Arbitration Helps System

Program Planned For Entire State

Plans for initiating a statewide program of court-ordered arbitration of comparatively minor civil cases in North Carolina's court system were announced last week by Franklin Freeman, Jr., director of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The announcement followed the 1989 General Assembly's approval of legislation authorizing the statewide program and appropriating \$539,520 for launching it during the 1989-91 biennium.

Freeman announced that by the end of the fiscal year next June 30, the non-binding arbitration program, involving civil actions of \$15,000 or less, will be operating in nine judicial districts containing 26 of North Carolina's 100 counties.

If the North Carolina General Assembly determines that the funds needed are available and appropriates the money, "We think we can implement the program over the entire state within one of the biggest advantages is that arbitration gives judges more time for greater emphasis upon other case such as domestic and juvenile.

five years," Freeman said. "Arbitration is an innovative but proven alternative to regular civil litigation. And we're confident it will substantially increase the efficiency and effectiveness of our court system as a whole and especially our district courts, where caseloads continue to rise most dramatically."

The nine districts include three where pilot projects, financed by grants from private organizations, were successfully conducted by the AOC over the past two years, according to a study by the University of North Carolina's Institute of Government in Chapel Hill and six additional districts chosen since the Legislature adjourned.

State funds have been used since September to continue arbitration in the three districts and the \$539,520 appropriation will be (See ARBITRATION, P. 2)

Operating On Global Scale

Fighting Poverty Next Rights Battle

The civil rights movement must operate on a global scale—in education, the economy, trade and personal freedom—if America is to flourish, Atlanta Mayor and former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young told the opening session of "The Continuing American Dilemma: A National Civil Rights Conference."

The conference, held at Tulane and Xavier universities in November, brought more than 60 speakers to discuss civil rights issues over a four-day period. It was sponsored by the Amistad Research Center at Tulane, with eight million pieces the largest ethnic history resource in the world.

"The tactics of marching and

demonstrating that we championed here in the '60s have moved to Tiananmen Square and to Eastern Europe," Young told his audience.

"We see bending and breaking of authoritarian systems all over the world.

"The dismantling of the communism movement is in no way dependent on the hundreds of millions of dollar we have spent on military might. It is dependent on the desire to be free that we sang about in the civil rights movement."

In the 1950s and 1960s in America, Young recalled, educated black people found themselves enslaved. "Black Ph.D.'s couldn't register to vote. My brother graduated from

dental school, served as a naval lieutenant, and was refused registration. People who were millionaires were sent to the back of the bus, or the back window of a Chinese restaurant to carry out food."

The issue was not class or property, he said. "Martin Luther King appealed to justice, not to the class struggle."

Then, Young said, skin color made a difference. Now, America has moved beyond that in education, job opportunity and politics.

"The election of David Dinkins and Douglas Wilder indicates that that society is free of racism," Young said. "The message is if you're a supernigger you can make it. You

have to be better if you're black. Dinkins would have been mayor of New York a long time ago if he were not black."

"Now you have an equal fighting chance to get into school to get your Ph.D., but you have to fight to get past your professors. Once we get the opportunity, we're held to higher standards. Fortunately, most of us have measured up."

Young, who has been reported to be considering a run for the Georgia governorship, noted that there are now 458 black elected officials in the state. Half the police officers in Atlanta are black and one in five is a woman, he said, and there are more (See CIVIL RIGHTS, P. 2)



ANDREW YOUNG

Urged To Surrender

Subway Samaritan Kills Mugger

Mystery Stabber Vanishes

NEW YORK, N.Y. (AP)—Police have released a composite sketch of the man who fatally stabbed a mugger on the subway and then vanished.

The so-called Subway Samaritan was described by police in a statement issued last week as black, age 30-35, 5'10" to six feet tall, with a medium build, a slight moustache, a slight goatee and short hair.

Police set up a hotline number, (212) 589-0071, for information about the case.

Authorities have urged the man to surrender but have not said whether he would face charges.

However, the sketch was issued with a statement titled, "Wanted for Homicide." It read, "The above is a sketch resembling an individual wanted in connection with a homicide."

The mystery man confronted two muggers as they robbed and beat Jean Claude Vincent, 44, on a northbound No. 2 train at 4:55 a.m. last Saturday.

Before he fought with one mugger and plunged a knife into his heart, the samaritan said, "Why don't you stop this nonsense? This is wrong... We're not going to have any more of this."

The mystery stabber and the other mugger vanished when the train pulled away.

(See SAMARITAN, P. 2)



MANAGEMENT SKILLS—Business instructor, Doug Baker (standing), at Lenoir Community College, is seen conducting a management course for supervisors in the City of Kinston offices. Management skills are necessary for successful business Baker says. He taught the curriculum course on-site at the Public Service Complex on Highway 258. (Photo by Karl Grant)

Lending Institutions Say Rewards Play Role In Solving Robberies

BY TRACEY HALL
Staff Writer

In North Carolina, the number of lending institutions that have been robbed to date total 156, forcing law enforcement officers and bank security guards to beef up their ef-

orts for preventing future robberies.

According to Thad Woodard, president of the N.C. League of Savings Institutions, bank robbery is a federal crime punishable by up to 40 years in prison.

The 156 bank robberies is the state's highest number ever and the year is almost up, said Tom Lusby, deputy agent in charge of the FBI's North Carolina District.

In metropolitan areas bank robberies occur more often, leaving the perpetrator's chances for escape greater. For example, in Charlotte, as of Dec. 12, a total of 41 savings and loan institutions have been robbed, opposed to one bank robbery in Concord.

However, smaller cities are no exception to the rule. Contrary to popular belief, towns with populations less than 50,000 are often hit but the robber is more likely to be caught.

In Salisbury, two bank robberies have occurred this year.

In Raleigh, the number of bank robberies has reached seven. Woodard says that "S&Ls along with bankers have increased robbery awards up to \$5,000" in the hopes that individuals with information leading to the solving of a bank robbery will come forward to authorities.

So far, \$800,000 has been taken from North Carolina banks, with no injuries or innocent bystanders hurt during bank robberies.

In a recent interview with The CAROLINIAN, Woodard said that "Better than 70 percent of bank robberies are solved. This can be attributed to the \$5,000 reward being offered for information on any bank robberies."

Last Tuesday, the FBI office in Charlotte announced at a news conference (See ROBBERIES, P. 2)

Homeless Finding Little Solution In Temporary, Overnight Shelters

BY DR. ALBERT JABS
An Analyst

Approximately 65 people came to the city shelter at 1717 S. Saunders St. It was a cold night. The men were

happy to have a roof over their heads for the evening. They had been transported in the bus from the Salvation Army Center by Lawrence, a capable leader and organizer of the

shelter.

With two church workers, Adaline and Alice, we organized the night for staggered-duty tours. It was an uneventful night except for the stories and listening which went on. Through the auspices of the City of Raleigh and various church groups who volunteer their services, a badly needed operation goes on.

What did the homeless tell us? They told us that they have worked, still work, but are down on their luck. They told of their pains, their fights, and their needs. They were broken people but like Virginia Freier, director of Agape Place (Pan-Lutheran Ministries), they reminded us of how broken we are, too.

By their stories, and our own stories, we felt a kind of kinship. It was a Christmas kind of night, and all of us felt a little homesick. They wanted a homeplace; so did we. We had a temporary shelter but all of us knew this was just a transient place, a stopping-over area, a night to rest, before resuming the journey.

It was cold outside, but warm inside, perhaps a bit too warm, and the night slowly evolved into an early dawn when lights were turned on and the men transported back to the Salvation Army Center. We cleaned up the place.

The overnight shelter is a temporary solution to the homeless condition. In listening to their stories, this fact becomes clear: As a volunteer, one knows there is an escape in the morning; the guests at the overnight shelter cannot escape the streets and the other factors which keep them coming back again and again.

Pan-Lutheran Ministries and other groups attempt to move the homeless into some independent roles. As (See HOMELESS, P. 2)



SEEKING SHELTER—An overnight shelter is at best a temporary solution to the homeless condition. The guests at an overnight shelter cannot escape the reality of homelessness the next morning, nor escape the streets, the bitterness of winter, hunger and other factors that keep them coming back again and again.

Rural South Has Poorest Housing In The Nation

Affordability Key Problem In Area

According to the latest figures compiled by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and the Housing Assistance Council, the rural South is more likely to consist of low-standard housing than the North is.

In Wake County, substandard housing is not as big a problem as the affordability of housing in the area. Floyd T. Carter, executive director of the Raleigh Housing Authority, says that many of the homes in Raleigh are priced so high that families moving into the area cannot afford them and are virtually forced into subsidized housing.

"The vast majority of the housing in Raleigh meets the standards," said Carter. However, when traveling outside the city limits of Raleigh, some housing is "definitely below standard," he said.

This is mainly because there is a required housing inspection for homes located outside the city limits of Raleigh. Therefore, the homes left by their occupants to be upgraded and kept up to living condition.

"Non-metro households in the South were more than three times as likely as non-metro households in other regions to occupy substandard housing." (See HOUSING, P. 2)

INSIDE AFRICA

BY DANIEL MAROLEN
NNPA News Service

Since the first black-white contact in 1652, South Africa has always tried to settle its racial problems by using guns and bullets to shoot down resistant Africans. For 337 years it has been like this, and it will continue to be like that for a long time to come, unless foreign intervention takes place and ends apartheid. Only then will the Afrikaner stop South Africa's endless use of guns and bullets, to settle the white-black problem.

From the earliest days of black-white contact, the immigrant Dutch settlers always used guns and bullets as the only means of settling African grievances. Whenever Africans refused to barter their stocks for cheap Dutch wares, the settlers retaliated by sending out military expeditions to mow down the Africans with guns and bullets.

As time went on in the country's history, when the immigrants advanced into traditional native territories, proclaiming new "frontiers," the settlers gunned down the native Africans for refusing to accept the "new frontiers." In that way whole African nations, like the Khoikhoi, Buskopoid and San were exterminated.

That is how matters have always gone on in South Africa. Examples of this genocide are to be found, among others, in the Massacres of Moseka (1837), Blood River (1838), Bambata (1806) and Soweto (1976). There have been numerous other such massacres in the history of the racist-ruled and tormented country, where guns and bullets are the only means of settling disputes.

To this day, President F.W. de Klerk, highly vaunted by his allies and friends as a "reformer," the gun and the bullet continue to be used to (See INSIDE AFRICA, P. 2)



RONALD G. MOORE

Long Names Moore For Minority Assistance

Insurance Commissioner Jim Long has appointed Ronald G. Moore to the post of special assistant to the commissioner with a wide range of responsibilities.

In his new post, Moore's duties will include helping coordinate the commissioner's schedule, directing the Insurance Department's Office of Minority Assistance, and assisting with legislative relations.

He will also act as department ombudsman, human resources trainer, safety officer, and coordinator for workers' compensation claims.

Moore joined the department in 1985 as a special assistant to the chief deputy commissioner. In that role, he has been involved in several special programs including the work of the N.C. Health Insurance Trust Commission. The commission was created by the 1987 General Assembly to help small businesses find adequate health insurance for employees.

Moore has also served as director of organizational development for the N.C. Democratic Party where he

coordinated get-out-the-vote activities and voter registration drives in 32 counties.

(See MOORE, P. 2)