

RHODES SCHOLAR

(Continued from page 1)

"He has all the attributes to be an outstanding scholar—both as a researcher and a teacher. I'm just lucky I had him as a student."

Henry says he first developed a taste for teaching while involved in a Student Government tutoring program his sophomore year. He now tutors student athletes.

His interest in economics stems from a desire to better understand what determines a country's wealth. "I'm originally from Jamaica, and I've always been interested as to why Jamaica's a poor country," says Henry, who now lives Wilmette, Ill., as his home. "I thought that studying economics could help me better understand what it is that determines the wealth of a country."

Besides an inherent interest in math, Henry was encouraged to pursue a double major and graduate studies in the field as a way to strengthen his understanding of economics.

"I've always liked numbers, and I liked the fact that you can use math to describe things," he says. "I like solving problems, and economics lets you do all that."

At UNC, Henry earned the Office of Student Counseling Award for the Highest Minority Grade Point Average in spring 1988 and has been active in the Big Buddies program and the University Ministry Committee of the Chapel of the Cross. A walk-on for the Tar Heel varsity football team his freshman and sophomore years, he made the Atlantic Coast Conference honor roll in 1988.

Henry's mother, Carol, chairs the biology department at Chicago State University. His father, George, is a research chemist with Sara Lee.

"They've had a big influence on me," Henry says. "Both my parents were able to come to the United States because they received fellowships to go to graduate school. Otherwise they would not have been able to afford to come to graduate school here. Both came here and got their Ph.D.s. They both came from pretty humble means in Jamaica."

"They've always emphasized the value of education, and we've always had lots and lots of books around the house," Henry explained. "They never pushed me into anything, but they always encouraged me when they saw I had taken an interest."

Henry says his parents' attitude only made him strive harder to please them. Their pleasure with his selection as a Rhodes Scholar was evident on the telephone when he told them.

"My mom practically went through the roof she was so excited," Henry says, laughing. "My dad was a little more calm. I think they called everyone in my family in Jamaica."

Henry is one of 32 Rhodes winners in the United States. He was the last of four chosen from the Southeast region. His reaction to winning the scholarship was a mixture of disbelief and relief that the interview process and waiting were finally over.

"You get this incredible feeling of humility just because you realize there are so many other people who probably deserve this at least as much as you... It's really a very humbling feeling," he says.

People who know Henry agree that his achievements belie his unassuming nature.

"No one is more deserving of this honor than Peter," says Charles Lovelace, executive director of the John Motley Morehead Foundation, which administers the Morehead Scholarship Program. "In addition to being an outstanding scholar-athlete, Peter, in his humble and selfless manner, demonstrates the responsibility of those who are blessed with many talents to assist those who are less fortunate."

Dr. Craig Calhoun, professor of sociology and director of the Office of International Programs, which administers the Marshall Scholarship at UNC, says Henry "is a wonderful student. He's a good combination of confidence and humility."

those directly related to business activities, and to use their influence in persuading government officials to act on the others.

The Japanese at the meeting, held at the Japanese embassy, were members of a trade delegation that spent approximately a week in the States. Represented at the meeting were a number of Japan's major corporations, including Sony, Mitsubishi, Fuji, Xerox, the Bank of Tokyo and Honda.

The American delegation, in addition to Dr. Hooks and members of the NAACP staff, included John Crump, executive director, National Bar Association; Otis Warren, businessman; Dr. Melvin Jones, vice president, business and fiscal affairs, Howard University; and Dr. Earl S. Richardson, president, Morgan State University.

The meeting with the Japanese business leaders and the quickening of the pace of talks with Japanese government officials were cited by Dr. Hooks as the reasons why the NAACP decided to suspend the daily picketing that had been going on for the past 60 days at the embassy.

Also suspended for the same reasons was a planned demonstration at the embassy on Dec. 15 involving thousands of demonstrators. Both the daily picketing and the planned demonstration were responses to insulting racial remarks made by Japanese officials and to perceptions of discriminatory hiring and business practices by Japanese firms in the United States.

"These suspensions should not be interpreted as closing the door on further demonstrations. We reserve these as very viable options, should the current negotiations fail to produce the desired results within a reasonable period of time," Dr. Hooks said.

"We will be constantly monitoring progress both with the Japanese officials and with the Japan Chamber of Commerce, and making periodic public reports," he added.

"This is far from being a closed issue."

He also noted that an early meeting would be held with the Japanese ambassador to the United States, Ryohel Murata, to pursue NAACP recommendations in the government's sphere of operation.

QUOTAS

(Continued from page 1)

Roger Stone. "It is the kind of cutting social issue that conservatives need to hold onto the White House."

A number of recent developments suggest voters may be hearing a lot about affirmative action and racial quotas between now and November 1992:

• Democratic congressional leaders have renewed their pledge to once again pass a civil rights bill that President Bush branded a quota bill and vetoed in the last Congress.

• Virginia Gov. Douglas Wilder, the only Democrat blatantly testing the 1992 presidential waters, blasted Bush's characterization of the bill and said it gave Helms phony ammunition. "I know what racial quotas are; I have experienced them firsthand," Wilder, who is black, said in a letter to Bush.

• William Bennett, the new Republican Party chairman, defended Helms' use of the quota issue and said he was ready to debate affirmative action if the Democrats bring it up. "Most Americans are troubled" by racial preference programs, he said.

• Rep. Richard Gephardt, the House Democratic leader, chided Bennett for his remarks in a speech last week and charged that "ideologues on the right are following a new trail of racial resentment and recrimination" biased by Louisiana state legislator David Duke.

• Disaffected Democrats at a conservative forum predicted doom for their party unless more moderate

voices are heard. "Until we give up fear and discuss these issues rationally and logically, we are going to continue to lose," said former New York Mayor Ed Koch.

Prominent Democrats say their party has a sound position but others have distorted it.

"I don't know what there is to redefine," said party chairman Ron Brown, who is black. "The Democratic Party and its chairman in particularly vehemently oppose quotas. We vehemently oppose anything that could lead to reverse discrimination. The legislation that the Democratic Congress sent forward to the president was not a quota bill. It was supported by a number of conservative Republicans."

But the Democrats—including Gantt himself—acknowledge that they haven't communicated well with voters, many of whom equate affirmative action with quotas. As Stone noted, "Harvey Gantt ran up and down North Carolina saying he wasn't for quotas, but nobody believed him."

Working against the Democrats is a feeling among some voters that the civil rights agenda of the 1960s has been fulfilled—that affirmative action was supposed to be temporary and small-scale and has outlived its time.

But Gantt said hundreds of years of discrimination cannot be remedied in two decades. "That's not even one generation," he said. "We need to do it, and we need to remove the stigma that we're going to discriminate against whites or we're going to promote blacks who aren't qualified. None of that is true."

Many Democrats maintain the heart of the matter is economics. They say Republicans want to divert attention from the recession, and the whole idea of affirmative action is more threatening now that jobs are scarce.

"This issue is about a shrinking economic pie and people thinking someone's going to give up their slice to somebody else," said Democratic strategist Mike McCurry.

"You have to recast the debate to show the Republicans are trying to peddle fear instead of a plan to get the economy going. And you have to have an answer for the working person who fears for his job," he added. "You have to say, 'My plan is to develop red-hot economy so we all have jobs.'"

Republican analyst Doug Bailey thinks his party, too, should look at the big picture. He said it would be "a big political mistake" to lean heavily on affirmative action to fill the void left by the end of the Cold War and the splintering of the GOP on abortion and taxes.

"It turns off a large corps of moderate voters, Northern suburban voters who have supported the Republican Party in the past," Bailey said. "They will not want to see a party intentionally choose an issue, even though it may have some merit, which divides people on racial lines."

However, Stone said the theme would appeal to a group that is equally if not more important to the party—blue-collar "Reagan Democrats." And he maintained it could be pursued without the GOP appearing to be insensitive or divisive.

"You can use other issues to illustrate your desire for economic growth in the minority community," Stone said. "Go out and campaign against quotas but for enterprise zones and greater financial assistance for minority education."

But the Democrats firmly believe they hold the higher ground on civil rights and can persuade voters of that. Foreshadowing the rhetoric to come, Wilder has accused Bush of failing to provide moral leadership and Brown called his veto of the civil rights bill a disgrace.

"He had an important choice to make," the party chairman said, "and he chose the politics of Jesse Helms and David Duke rather than

the politics of Martin Luther King and Abraham Lincoln."

POVERTY LEVEL

(Continued from page 1)

years. "I think our community is special. I don't know if that is because we are a smaller area... or what, but I don't think we've gotten to the crises situation yet in our community because of the caring."

The Reverend H. B. Pickett, President of the Raleigh-Apex branch of the NAACP and Gertrude Pope, chairperson were not available at this time for comment.

Eddie Williams, President of the center releasing the study called it a "national disgrace." "The face of black poverty is the face of a child," said Williams.

The report found that one of the primary causes of increased poverty was the increased unemployment being experienced by "all types" of black families.

Belinda Tucker, acting director of the Center for Afro-American Studies at UCLA, says, "There is evidence that limited employment prospects account for much of the decline in marriage. Why would a young woman marry a young man who, because he is black today, stands a chance of going to jail or being killed and has no job?"

INSIDE AFRICA

(Continued from page 1)

now a genocide. And there is no sign of its ending. Apartheid-oriented and police-perpetrated killings of blacks are the order of the day in the land.

South Africa's institutionalized racial segregation was originated by the Afrikaners, the descendants of the first Dutch immigrants who settled in the country in 1652. From the time of their arrival, the Dutch used superior weapons against the natives' spears and bows and arrows to grab the Africans' lands and impoverish and subjugate them.

Today, those land-grabbing Afrikaners politically dominate all who live in South Africa, black, brown, white and yellow, holding them down in bondage with a four-pronged threat. The four tentacles that menace are: (1) the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, led by a Mr. Terblanche; (2) the Conservative Party, led by Dr. Andries Treurnicht; (3) the Nationalist Party, led by President F.W. de Klerk; and (4) the Dutch Reformed Church.

A highly politicized religious denomination, the DRC indoctrinates its members absolutely with the ideology and doctrine of racism and racial animosity. It teaches them to believe that Afrikaners are a God-chosen people, destined to dominate all other inhabitants of South Africa, and that the country belongs to the Volk, as the Afrikaners call themselves. The rest of the population are considered to be "uitlanders" (aliens), even the native inhabitants! Thus, the policies of the country are a brainchild of Afrikanerdom! They alone created the institutionalized apartheid, which has turned the country into a pariah among world nations. As a result, Afrikaners who constitute only seven percent of the country's population rule 93 percent of the population with a brutal and heavy hand.

The Afrikaners monopolize all the important departments of state; the police and military forces; railways and harbors; the nationalized iron and steel works, and all structures of government. Since the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, all heads of state have been, and continue to be, Afrikaners only.

The DRC has a tremendously bad influence that imbues its members with an incorrigible animosity toward everyone who isn't an Afrikaner. It instills in its members wrong concepts of what religion is all about. Only this past weekend, the DRC rescinded its own recent decision that apartheid is a sin, and should be abolished. The DRC considers apartheid a God-ordained institution.

Secondly, President de Klerk's Afrikaner Party continues to cling tenaciously to apartheid. Hence, one wonders why de Klerk is considered one who will eventually turn South Africa into a non-racial democracy. True, de Klerk may be likened to the African snake mamba which strangles its victim to death with a smooth embrace and kiss... He is not a reformer.

Thirdly, the CP is an extremely racist organization, intent on intensifying apartheid to its extremes. Today, the CP is fast gaining more members than ever before. But the party is a bogey to all Africans who fear its extreme racism. The CP's leader, Andries Treurnicht, may be compared to a rattlesnake which kills its victim fast with its poison.

Fourthly, the ARM is, like the CP, NP and DRC, totally opposed to majority rule, and its methods are ruthless and inhuman. It organizes death squads to kill blacks; plans and carries out the assassination of its rival leaders, and organizes faction black-on-black conflicts, such as those ravaging the country now.

All four organizations stand for Afrikaner domination and consider democracy as an anathema. True, it's preposterous to think that de Klerk can help Tutu, Buthelesi or Mandela to democratize South Africa.

WHISTLINGS WILLIAMSTON

BY JOYCE GRAY

WILLIAMSTON—Ms. Helen Cook, Burke, Va., spent the Thanksgiving holiday and a week afterwards in Williamston with her friend, Ms. Marzetta C. Moore. Ms. Cook, a retired school secretary, lives with her two daughters in Virginia since retiring, spending equal time between the two of them.

She was living and working in Willis, Mich., when she met and became friends with the Moore family. She was the first black school secretary in the Northwest School, Whittier, Mich.

Also in the Moores' company at the same time was Willie Woolard, a brother of T.K. Woolard, who is a resident of Ypsilanti, Mich. for many years now. Woolard accompanied his brother and sister-in-law, Mary, to church Sunday.

Something new and delightful to the eyes was a Christmas greeting from Rev. and Mrs. Louise Cason of Soul City, with a picture of their beautiful new home on the front of the card. The Casons, formerly of Queens Village, N.Y., apparently are enjoying their retirement here in North Carolina's quiet, small city. It's always good to be remembered by old friends.

For a number of years Ms. Frances D. Evans always got a card or call in to yours truly to remind her of a birthday, so with determination this year, this writer decided to do the honors first, with a note saying, "Got you—beat you to the punch this time." Ms. Evans' birthday is on the 12th, mine is on the 13th. Not that I'm

Afrikaner domination must end. But final liberation can only be brought about by an international tribunal.

MENTOR PROGRAM

(Continued from page 1)

help meet a community need and possibly a future business need at the same time. These students are the people who will be our employees of the future."

First Citizens Bank, encouraged by the program's proven success elsewhere in the state, had no hesitation in joining the Wake County program. Twenty corporate and field staff are involved at all four CIS schools—North Garner Middle and Zebulon Middle schools, and Garner and East Wake high schools.

"The end products of the educational system are our future work force," says Noel McLaughlin of First Citizens. The bank's participation stems from a need to "improve the level of education in the state. It's important to our existence and should concern the entire business community."

So impressive have similar programs been across the United States in lowering dropout rates that the United Way of Wake County gave the local CIS program a \$50,000 grant for the 1990-91 school year.

"It's a proven model and has a national and regional reputation," says United Way executive director Ron Drago. "They've shown that a better job can be done with at-risk kids, and we are very confident Communities in Schools can accomplish this. It's the perfect vehicle to do the job."

If the program is successful over the next two years, there's a good chance it will become an agency annually receiving funds from United Way, he says.

"Communities in Schools has gotten off to a strong start," said Alex Holmes, managing partner of Arthur Andersen & Co.'s Raleigh office, who saw the potential for a Cities in Schools program shortly after moving to the area in 1989. He convened the initial task force and Arthur Andersen pledged the initial seed money to start the program in Wake County. "The enthusiasm for such a program is contagious," he added. Holmes currently serves as chairman of the board of the new organization.

More corporations are coming on-board with financial support to administer the program. Among them are Glaxo, First Citizens Bank and Centura Bank.

"The program works because of the relationship we're building between students and the community," says Communities in Schools executive director Debby Bine.

"This is a partnership," she stresses of the time donated by the volunteers, the work done by social service agencies, the support from Wake County's schools and the students.

Using partnership is the way founder Milliken saw his program become successful.

In Washington, D.C., the national headquarters of Cities in Schools says that one million young people failed to complete high school last year. The bleak forecast is not expected to change in the next few years. However, Cities in Schools rescued more than 20,000 students and their families in 1989, and the program "has proven the power of positive relationships in turning around the lives of children in need," says Milliken.

so "absent-minded," just have too many family members' birthdays to keep up with until I seem to think of mine last. Did for sure hate as a child to be told, "You're getting one gift since it's so close to Christmas." Thank God things are different, now I get separate gifts and calls.

The North Carolina Council of Churches' Legislative Seminar is scheduled for Jan. 23, 1991, at Jane S. McKimmon Center, corner of Western Boulevard and Gorman Street in Raleigh.

Registration begins at 8:30 a.m., worship at 9:15 a.m. Workshops start at 9:45 a.m. Fees which include lunch are \$25, and must be paid by Jan. 2, 1991, as lunch cannot be provided for participants who register the day of the seminar. Make checks payable to N.C. Council of Churches and mail to 1307 Glenwood Ave., Suite 162, Raleigh 27605.

Workshops: Criminal Justice: Victims, Alternative, Sentencing, Prison Construction, will have such persons as the Rev. Jim Lewis, director of Christian Social Ministries, the Episcopal Church, N.C. Diocese, and co-chair, Criminal Justice Committee, N.C. Council of Churches; Rev. John K. Kernoodle, Jr., executive director, Community Justice Resource Center of Guilford College; James E. "Mike" Roark, executive director, Center on Crime and Punishment.

Speaking for the workshop on Housing, Not Shelters: The Answer to the Homeless, will be Ms. Angie Wright, coordinator, Durham Affordable Housing Coalition; Donald M. Saunders, attorney, N.C. Legal Services Resource Center.

Health Care: Universal, Comprehensive, Accessible, Ms. Pam Silberman, attorney, N.C. Legal Services Resource Center.

Rural Issues: The Politics of Eating," Charlie Thompson, a farmer active in the Carrboro Farmers' Market and director of the Seeds of Hope Farmers Markets; Ms. Betty Bailey, an expert on farm issues who works for the Agricultural Resource Center; the Rev. Joseph Mann, who works with the Duke Endowment and chairs the Rural Crisis Committee of the N.C. Council of Churches.

Legislative Process: Citizen Action, Ms. Roslyn Savitt, legislative coordinator, N.C. Chapter, National Association of Social Workers; Rev. George Reed, legislative agent, Baptist State Convention; Peyton Maynard, Governmental Affairs Consultant and legislator.

Poverty: AFDC, Minimum Wage, Food Stamps, Jobs, Dana M. Courtney, ACSW, training director, Durham County Department of Social Services; Daniel C. Hudgins, ACSW, director, Durham County Department of Social Services; Micheline Ridley, Ed.D., Department of Public Policy Studies, Duke University.

Other workshops will be presented on such topics as AIDS, Women and Economic Agenda, Children: Foster Care, Protective Services, and Health, run through 3:15 p.m. and all will be repeated twice.

Happy belated Hanukkah to all of our Jewish friends. And a Merry Christmas to all.

Happy birthday greetings to Roosevelt Bell, Ms. Jere Daniels, Christopher Benitez, Ms. Alice Matthews and Lareo Reddick. Also to Ms. Earnestine Hannon.

Members voted to re-elect all incumbents back into their positions in the Martin County Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last Sunday.

Since all committee chairmen vacated their positions with the end of the term of the presidency, new chairs will be sought for every committee. Focus will be upon membership, education, political action, youth work, housing, fundraising and labor/industry. However, persons desiring to work in the area of religious affairs, economic development/Fair Share, ACT-SO, Mothers' Program, life membership and veterans' affairs, are definitely welcome.

Meetings will continue to be held at 3 p.m. on each second Sunday of every month at Green Memorial Church, East Main Street, Williamston.

On the sick and shut-in list: Ms. Devie Hill, a patient in Martin General, during the first week of December, was released; Ms. Daisy H. Biggs, Ms. Marie Biggs, Magellan Duggins, Sam Brown, Frederick Bennett, Joe Biggs, Ms. Mattie H. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Hyman, Ms. Grace P. Smithwick, Ms. Armaza C. Roberson, Alton Bell, Ms. Hattie Spell, Jesse Bell, Ms. Zara Church, Ms. Roxie West, Ms. Annabel Best, Robert Lee Barnes, Ms. Clara P. Barnes, Ms. Betty S. Lanier, Ms. Mammie Keyes, Ms. Rachel Lyons, George A. Perry, Ms. Christine Council, Ms. Rosa Lee Best, Ms. Reba Reddick.

Expressions of sympathy are expressed (See WILLIAMSTON, P. 12)