



Air Jordan Nike shoes
Air Jordan shoes
See Page 8

Expensive
70.

Arsenio Gets Upset
Arsenio Hall upset with white rapper Vanilla Ice after appearing on show.
See page 9

THIS WEEK
In 1868, the nation's first black medical school was founded at Howard University, in Washington, D.C. Eight students were in the first entering class.
(See THIS WEEK, P. 10)

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Class Exploitation Blacks & GOP: Convenience Marriage?

BY MANNING MARABLE
Special To The CAROLINIAN
An Analysis

The controversy over the Bush administration's temporary decision to deny Federal funds to colleges awarding scholarships to minority students on the basis of race had an interesting secondary dimension. The bureaucrat announcing this new racist policy was an African-American, Michael L. Williams, the assistant secretary for civil rights in the Department of Education. Williams justified the elimination of educational opportunity to thousands

of Latino and black students by declaring that the policy paralleled other Bush administration positions on affirmative action and racial quotas. After Bush was forced to retreat, the hapless Williams was again pushed before television cameras, to declare that the new policy would be replaced by yet another more moderate approach, which still rejected the use of racial quotas.

The white power system in this country has always used blacks to articulate discriminatory policies, to justify race and class exploitation.

White America's "favorite Negro" a century ago was Booker T. Washington, the educator who defended the political disenfranchisement of blacks and the expansion of racial segregation throughout society. A decade ago, Hoover Institution economist Thomas Sowell became prominent as the black apologist for Reaganism. The easiest way for blacks to become millionaires in this country is to publicly defend reactionary and racist policies. Williams is being used by a cynical system which perpetuates oppression on his own

racial group.

But there's also evidence indicating that the connection between blacks and conservative Republicans is rooted in a curious convergence of interests. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 and subsequent Supreme Court decisions regarding minorities' voting rights have forced state legislatures to create districts in which blacks and Latinos comprise significant percentages. Today, about 80 white Democrats represent Congressional districts which are 30 percent blacks. Blacks and Mexican-Americans represent the most

dependable and reliable voting blocs which white Democrats have, especially in urban districts. So if Congressional district lines are redrawn to include greater numbers of non-whites, to assist in the election of greater numbers of blacks and Hispanic candidates, other districts conversely will become "whiter" and "more affluent," a profile favoring Republicans.

This fact has not escaped conservative Republicans, who now display a strong interest in minority electoral participation. In a half million dollar project, Benjamin L.

Ginsberg, the chief counsel of the Republican National Committee, is collaborating with civil rights organizations to help them with technical assistance in proposing minority districts. Other Republican groups are offering Mexican-Americans and blacks free computer time, legal assistance and tactical support.

Some statewide elections last year also indicate another kind of pragmatic cooperation between blacks and Republicans. In Illinois, (See REPUBLICANS, P. 2)



DR. R. T. RICHMOND

Million Dollar Gift Inspires NCCU Programs

DURHAM—Glaxo, Inc., will give North Carolina Central University \$1 million to strengthen the university's programs in the biomedical sciences and to improve its career planning and placement facilities.

The gift, the largest private financial contribution in NCCU's history, was announced jointly by Dr. Charles A. Sanders, chief executive officer of the Research Triangle Park pharmaceutical company, and NCCU Chancellor T.R. Richmond.

"NCCU has an impressive reputation for providing its students opportunities for scientific research," Sanders said. "The future of health care, as well as the future of the health care industry, will be decided largely by the scientists being trained today. We're pleased to be a part of a partnership that will help develop them."

Richmond said the Glaxo gift will bolster university programs in the health-related disciplines of biology, chemistry and psychology.

"We see this gift as a strong vote of confidence in our dedicated faculty and NCCU's future growth and development, and as an investment in the young men and women who will be America's biomedical scientists in the 21st century. We are extremely grateful to Glaxo for their vision and their confidence in our ability to deliver and nurture these future scientists and leaders," the NCCU chancellor said.

(See NCCU GIFT, P. 2)

Key Facts In Case POLICE REPORT QUESTIONED

Residents To Protest Shooting

BY CASH MICHAELS
Contributing Writer

A conclusive report from Raleigh Police Chief Frederick K. Heineman, and endorsed by Raleigh City Manager Dempsey E. Benton, Jr., concerning the January 24th shooting of an African-American TV engineer by a Raleigh Police Officer, reportedly raises more questions than it answers—questions that if answered, may possibly reveal additional key facts in this case.

The 52-page report, presented by City Manager Benton and Chief Heineman to the Police Affairs Committee of the Raleigh City Council last Wednesday, focuses on how and why Tony Farrell, an employee of WRAL-TV, was mistaken for a robbery suspect by police while driving home to have dinner. When confronted at gunpoint by plainclothes Detective James Glover, Farrell was shot in the leg through his car door. Farrell said later, and the police report confirms, that Glover, who is white, failed to identify himself as a police officer.

In presenting the report before approximately 150 African-American citizens in the city chambers, Heineman concluded that not only was the shooting not racially based, but the Officer Glover was indeed justified in firing his weapon to protect himself when what he felt was a robbery suspect, was not only driving away, but possibly even attempting to hit the officer with his car in the process. When asked if he thought Mr. Farrell believed he was a police officer... Chief Heineman told the committee, "...Detective Glover replied there was no doubt in his mind that (Farrell) knew!"

Heineman went on to note Detective Glover's outstanding service during his twenty-four years on the Raleigh Police force, saying the officer "never fired his weapon (previously) except in training."

(See POLICE REPORTS, P. 2)



QUEENS AND COURT — During St. Augustine's 124th Founder's Day Celebration pictured at half-time during the Shaw versus St. Augustine's College basketball contest are left to right: Andre Mapp, student government president; Barlene Gamble, homecoming queen and Lynn K. Lofton, Miss St. Augustine's College. (Photo by J. Giles, Sr.)

NAACP Reports Ongoing Talks With Japanese "Positive, Encouraging"

"Encouraging progress" was reported recently by Dr. Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, in the association's ongoing talks with Japanese government officials, aimed at improving relations between the Japanese and the African-American community.

"We have received positive responses to several matters initially raised with the Japanese government last September. While others have not been resolved, enough encouraging progress has been made to justify the continuation of talks," Dr. Hooks said.

"A beginning has been made, and it should be viewed as just that—a beginning. We still have quite a distance to go before we can even start to consider that the end is in sight. We will not be satisfied with any final resolution of the matters we have raised, that is not in the best interest of the African-American community," he stated.

Dr. Hooks' assessment came after a meeting—his third—with the Japanese ambassador to the United

States, Ryohei Murata. Dr. Hooks and NAACP staff have also met with a high-level trade delegation from the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry on Dec. 4, and representatives of the Japanese Parliamentarians' Group on Minority Issues, a body within the Japanese Diet—the country's parliament—on Dec. 12.

The series of meetings was initiated last year in the wake of a racially derogatory statement made by the newly installed Japanese minister of justice, Seikoku Kajiyama. On Sept. 21, 1990, after witnessing a raid on a notorious red-light district in Tokyo, Kajiyama commented that prostitutes and African-Americans were very much alike in that when either moved into a neighborhood, the neighborhood went downhill.

Kajiyama's remarks prompted Dr. Hooks to send a letter of protest to Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu calling for a public apology and Kajiyama's resignation, and setting forth a number of recommendations to improve Japanese/African-

American relations on two levels—educational/cultural and economic.

A public apology was issued by Kajiyama, and in late December 1990 he was dismissed in a restructuring of the Japanese cabinet.

"The apology and the eventual removal of Mr. Kajiyama from office answered two of our most immediate concerns and we are actively pursuing the others. In addition, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as the result of our meetings, has agreed to establish a task force to address the economic issues we have raised," Dr. Hooks said.

To date according to Dr. Hooks, the Japanese through their embassy have officially responded to the following items raised by the NAACP.

NAACP Position: Japan should inaugurate courses of study on African-American history and culture.

• Consideration will be given to

(See JAPANESE, P. 2)

INSIDE AFRICA

Black Business & Empowerment

BY CARL WARE
Special To The CAROLINIAN

Editor's Note: The following are excerpts from a speech delivered at the 21st mid-winter meeting of the National Newspaper Publishers Association by Carl Ware, senior vice president for external affairs, Coca-Cola Co., and chairman of the Coca-Cola Foundation.

In today's business world, leading corporations must assume more responsibility for the condition of people in the workplace and the marketplace.

In this regard, we at the Coca-Cola Co. view our commitment to empower black South Africans and African-Americans through entrepreneurship and employment as an important role for us to play.

Our initiatives in South Africa, for example, have been praised by leading anti-apartheid forces like the African National Congress, the United Democratic Front, and the Black Forum. Our economic empowerment programs on behalf of black South Africans have been acclaimed as superb examples of progressive strategies that other companies should follow.

It's important to understand that the Coca-Cola Co. disinvested from South Africa in 1986. We have no assets or employees in South Africa and pay no taxes to that nation's government.

As a part of disinvestment, the company sold more than a third of its ownership interest in South Africa's largest bottling company to small retailers and bottling company employees, the vast majority of whom are black.

The effort also included arranging for a group of black investors to purchase a majority interest in another bottling franchise, one that ranks among the top 10 privately owned businesses in South Africa.

After consulting closely with black South African leaders, the Coca-Cola Co. created the Equal Opportunity

(See INSIDE AFRICA, P. 2)

Area Black Women Receiving Honors For Contributions

Four area black women were honored at the fourth annual "Back To Our Roots" banquet. Doris Webster Best, Lillian Smith Freeman, Marie Alston Macon and Pauline Watson Young were recognized for their contributions to the community through their involvement with the YWCA.

Over 110 people attended the banquet at the Hargett Street Branch of the YWCA of Wake County. The event was held in conjunction with other activities celebrating Black History Month. Floretta Reed, MSC/Postmaster for the eastern North Carolina region, was the guest speaker.

Ms. Best became involved with the YWCA in 1965. She played a significant role in the creation of the organization's After-School program, which is now a very successful program that provides

(See YWCA HONORS, P. 2)



MS. DORIS BEST **MS. LILLIAN FREEMAN** **MS. PAULINE YOUNG** **MS. MARIE MACON**