

New Gospel
Lynette Hawkins released her new album "In the Light"
See Page 6

Joining Forces
Dr. Paul Vandergrift along with N.C. Public Television joins forces to help students.
See Page 9

THIS WEEK
Between 1889 and 1918, according to an NAACP study, over 2,500 African Americans were lynched in the United States. Although white racists defended the practice as a response to
(See THIS WEEK P. 10)

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Facing Harsh Realities

Racial Violence Up On College Campuses

BY DR. MANNING MARABLE
An Analysis
In recent weeks, the media have reported on what apparently is an epidemic of racial violence and confrontation. On college campuses, white students have initiated "white

student unions," designed to undercut their universities' commitments to minority student recruitment and affirmative action.

Politicians like Arthur J. Katzman, Democratic city councilman in New York City, and chair of the council's education committee, assert openly that in contrast to "children of European-born parents, there appears to be no liking of learning" among black and Hispanic children.

In Brooklyn, a jury convicts a 19-year-old white man for the brutal murder of a black youth, Yusuf K.

Hawkins, but another jury acquits the accused ringleader of the murder.

Newspaper editorials and television commentators across the country have deplored the renaissance of racial bigotry, but have done little or nothing to explain to the American people three fundamental facts: (1) what is "racism," and how is it distinguished from ethnicity or other forms of prejudice such as anti-Semitism; (2) what is the difference between the institutional racism of the Jim Crow era of Southern segregation three decades ago and

the type of racial oppression which exists today; and (3) what is the role of the media in perpetuating the illusion of equality for people of color and the reality of their exploitation?

Let's begin by defining our terms carefully. All Americans belong to one type of ethnic group or another. Ethnicity comprises our language, religion, tastes in music and culture, family patterns, and our heritage to Africa, Europe or Asia. Ethnicity has been around for a long time, and feelings of ethnic pride should not be confused with bigotry.

"Racism," however, is the systematic exploitation of people of color in the workplace, and the subordination of their culture and political rights. Racism isn't explained by references to biological or genetic differences between blacks and whites. It is a system which was deliberately imposed on people of color to facilitate their exploitation and domination.

Unlike anti-Semitism, the antisocial discrimination against Jews, African-Americans and other people of color experience extreme subor-

dination of the culture, denial of political rights, and lack any institutional means to redress their lack of power.

The media applaud the demise of legal segregation, the signs reading "white" and "colored" on schoolhouse doors and at public lunch counters. But they fail to point out that racial exploitation still occurs in the 1990s, but under a more covert and sophisticated manner.

A few token blacks and Hispanics
(See RACE, P. 2)

Legislature To Mark Founding Of A&T Campus

GREENSBORO—One hundred years ago this month, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted a law chartering A&T College, currently known as N.C. A&T State University in Greensboro.

The chartering date for A&T was March 9, 1891. On Thursday, March 7, the General Assembly will honor the centennial of A&T with a resolution and ceremony in Raleigh.

This activity is one event of A&T's year-long centennial celebration which began on Jan. 9.

In a Charter Day convocation on the campus on Tuesday, March 12, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a 1964 graduate of A&T, will deliver the keynote address.

A bill to establish a state college for blacks was introduced in the General Assembly by Sen. J. Bellamy of Wilmington on March 5, 1891. The A&T College opened later that year on the campus of Shaw University in Raleigh, and moved to Greensboro two years later after that city provided \$11,000 and 14 acres of land.

From its original 37 students, the university has developed into a comprehensive land-grant college with 6,500 students. A&T is the largest historically black university in the state and the eighth largest in the nation.

The university has achieved national distinction for its academic and research programs. The university ranks third among the state's 16 universities in terms of annual volume of research generated.

Over the years, A&T has graduated a number of distinguished citizens, including Jackson; the late astronaut, Dr. Ronald McNair; N.C. Associate
(See A&T FOUNDING, P. 2)

Federal Lawsuit Filed

BOWEN FAMILY SEEKS JUSTICE

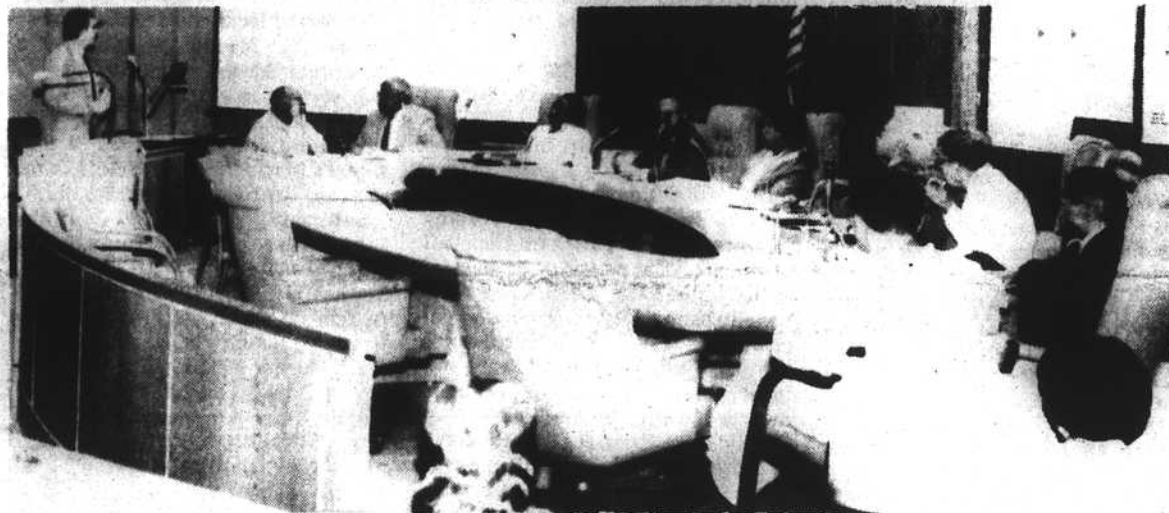
Shooting Incident Reviewed

The family of the late Sidney Bowen filed a lawsuit in federal court in Wilmington against a state trooper who fatally shot Bowen a year ago in February 1990.

The 42-year-old Bowen, a former mayor of Bolton, was shot about five or six times in front of his Columbus County home on the night of Feb. 27, 1990 by Trooper Al Morris. Trooper Morris was attempting to stop Bowen for suspected drunken driving. Following the incident, the Highway Patrol said Morris acted in self-defense when he shot Bowen, who had struck the trooper with his own flashlight. A trial was held and a grand jury later acquitted Trooper Morris on all criminal charges.

The lawsuit, filed on behalf of Bowen's estate, his disabled widow, and two minor children, alleges that State Highway Patrol supervisors encouraged Trooper Morris' "curbside justice" and that the trooper was rewarded for his "excessively aggressive and violent practices" by praising him as the "high-ticket man" and giving him an unmarked car. The suit seeks compensatory and punitive damages and names Trooper Morris' immediate supervisors: sergeants C.I. Stroud, J.M.

(See BOWEN FAMILY, P. 2)



DOWNTOWN EAST TASK FORCE—Recently in a meeting held in the Raleigh City Council Chambers the task force received and discussed the city's plans relative to community redevelopment, the downtown east plan, relocation of Helping Hand Mission, and redevelopment of the New Bern/Edenton Street corridor. The task force also discussed problems with Genesis I and II single-family housing. John Greene, chairperson, states "it is important

that citizens attend their CAC (Citizens Advisory Council) and other meetings to give initial input into various city plans." Pictured left to right are: John E. Stokes, J. B. Allen, J. E. Williams, Rev. Ronald Swain, Mrs. Mary Poole, John Greene, John Carlton, Everett Whitely of Founders Row, Peter Anders, William Perry, Alber Scott and city officials. (Photo by James Giles, Sr.)

N.C. Children Need Help, Improved Services, General Assembly Funding

Although the state's pediatricians say they appreciate the effort North Carolina lawmakers have made to improve child health care, the state's children still need more help during the 1991 legislative session.

This was the message at a

Legislative Symposium sponsored by the N.C. Pediatric Society and the N.C. Child Advocacy Institute recently. State and national child care experts gathered to discuss issues such as immunizations and vaccines for children, corporal punishment and

health insurance policies that include preventive health services for children.

Part of the discussion focused on forming a closer partnership between the public and private sectors to improve child health care.

"Many parents are forced to take their children to public health departments for immunizations because they are too expensive in a private physician's office," says Dave Tayloe, Jr., M.D., a Goldsboro pediatrician and chairman of the Pediatric Society's legislative committee. "This escalates the public health departments' costs and decreases the overall efficiency of the state's immunization effort."

The Pediatric Society has asked the
(See CHILD CARE, P. 2)

Dropout Prevention Efforts Pay Off

Even though the problems facing North Carolina's children grow more serious every year, schools and communities are doing a better job of working together to help children. One of the most comprehensive of

the school/community partnership efforts is resulting in a decrease in the number of students dropping out of school each year.

The number of North Carolina student dropouts in grades 7-12 declined

from 24,367 in 1988-89 to 23,000 in 1989-90.

Planned strategies for keeping students in schools, along with the resources provided by the Basic Education Program and flexibility

under the school improvement program, Senate Bill 2, are giving local systems much of what is needed to help fight the dropout problem, according to State Superintendent Bob Etheridge.

He said he believes the intensive, comprehensive efforts of schools and communities to encourage students to stay in school are starting to pay off.

"This is another of those times when we had to face the facts. For many years young people were taking the path of least resistance and dropping out of school. Through the efforts of counselors, specialists, teachers, other school personnel, parents and interested citizens, as well as students, local systems have put into place programs and services to meet the needs of students who felt their only choice was to drop out of school. We must continue our efforts to let every student know that school is important and that the time to leave school is on graduation day with a diploma in hand."

Etheridge also credits the Basic Education Program, the state's major reform effort begun in 1985, with providing more than \$30 million annually to local school systems to spend on dropout prevention efforts and students at risk, including staff

(See DROPOUTS, P. 2)

INSIDE AFRICA

The United States is committed to a long-term partnership with the nations of Africa to improve health status and child survival, HHS Secretary Louis W. Sullivan said following a seven-nation mission to Africa for President Bush.

"In each country we visited, we had very fruitful discussions with heads of state, health ministers, health professionals and hundreds of other individuals who are concerned with the welfare of Africa's children," Secretary Sullivan said of his 15-day trip.

"This mission was not just a one-time effort. It is part of what we consider will be a long-term effort to work with our colleagues on the African continent to help improve child health and to confront the frightening epidemic of AIDS which is striking so many African nations."

President Bush announced at the United Nations World Summit for Children in September 1990 that he was sending Secretary Sullivan and the administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, Dr. Ronald W. Roskens, on the special mission to Africa. He asked them to examine what additional steps the United States and others can take to improve the health of children in Africa and around the world.

In meetings with six heads of state, Secretary Sullivan conveyed U.S. support for democratization and free market economies in African nations. In a meeting with South African state President F.W. de Klerk, Dr. Sullivan reiterated President Bush's insistence that apartheid be dismantled before U.S. economic sanctions can be lifted.

In Uganda, President Yoweri Museveni said that Secretary Sullivan, as an African-American, "can act as a bridge to Africa" for the United States. "We should be proud that the [American] minister of health is also an African," Museveni said.

(See INSIDE AFRICA, P. 2)



HISTORY PROGRAM—Speakers at the Raleigh Nursery School annual Black History Program included, from left to right: (1) Anita Daniels, vicepresident of Community Resources at United Way (2) Lawrence C. Lindsey, Jr., Adult Probation and Parole Supervisor in Wake County (3) Norris Sanders, Wake County Public School Teacher and parent of a son enrolled at Raleigh Nursery School (4)

Reverend Richard E. Wimberly III, Clinical Chaplain Central Correctional Center Raleigh. Also seated Valerie K. Lindsey, Staff Coordinator for the event and teacher at the school. Standing Brenda High Sanders, Executive Director of Raleigh Nursery School. Raleigh Nursery School is a United Way Agency.



URBAN DEVELOPMENT—More than 5,200 Black Americans have served in the United States Peace Corps since its inception in 1961. They put their skills to work in areas such as education, health, environmental awareness, urban development, agriculture and small business development. Mark White of Cleveland, Ohio teaches math and science in Bamenda, Cameroon.