

NEWS BRIEFS

(Continued from page 1)

and social services, has added Bob Denlinger of Raleigh and Tim McChristian of Raleigh to its board of directors. Denlinger is senior vice president of Triangle Bank and Trust Co. McChristian is branch manager, IBM.

CALL FOR YOUTH

The Raleigh/Apex NAACP Youth Council invites all youth in the area to attend the meeting on Sunday, March 24, at 4 p.m. at St. Ambrose Episcopal Church, 813 Darby St. (across from Fuller Elementary School). In order to be effective, we need you to be an active member of this organization. Bring your ideas, concerns, and friends with you. For more information, contact Lucille Sidberry, advisor, at 839-1385 or Robt Roberts, president, at 829-9478.

HOUSE PANEL APPROVES TAX BILL

The state House Finance Committee approved a bill that would create separate property-tax bills for each automotive vehicle a person owns. Taxpayers now get one bill in the fall that covers their vehicles and all other property they own. But under the measure, taxpayers would get the regular bill for their home or other property in the fall and a separate bill four months after they register their vehicles each year.

SENATE PANEL APPROVES BILL

Minors convicted of certain drug, alcohol or firearms charges would lose their driver's licenses for at least one year under a bill approved by the state Senate Judiciary I Committee. The proposal would allow no limited driving privileges for those who lose their licenses under its provisions. And it would allow the criminal records of juveniles to be expunged once their licenses had been restored.

PUBLIC HOUSING

City officials broke ground Tuesday in Northeast Raleigh for 20 duplexes, the first federally financed public housing begun by the city in three years. "These are few and far between," said Floyd T. Carter, the executive director of the city's housing authority. He was referring to the effort to build the brick-veneer complex off Perry Creek Road. Federal support for conventional public housing has been reduced sharply since the 1970s.

21 OFFICERS AT BEATING

Twenty-one officers were involved in the beating of a black motorist that was captured on videotape, not 15 as previously acknowledged, a Los Angeles Police department official said recently. The spokesman, Lt. Fred Nixon, was reacting to a statement earlier Tuesday by lawyer Steven Lerman that 25 officers were at the scene of the March 3 beating of his client, Rodney G. King. In an editorial, the Times called for Chief Daryl E. Gates to quit "not because of legal necessity, there is none, but because of moral wisdom." But Chief Gate is steadfast in his refusal to resign, Lt. Nixon said. "His decision to remain here and restore the luster is unchanged," he said.

MIND'S EYE

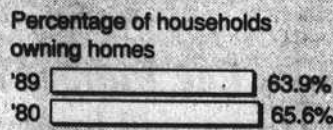
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Museum of Iraq, one of the world's most important, and the Ziggurats, tall mud-brick temples of ancient gods in Babylon, and numerous other historical monuments hang in the balance.

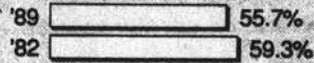
History must chronicle that the technology of modern civilization which has produced horrendous means of destruction created a fiery furnace in Iraq that went unshielded by the biblical angel

Home ownership less likely

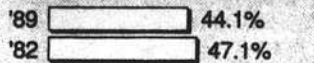
Home ownership in the U.S. is down from 1980.



Home ownership by families headed by men with no wife



Home ownership by families headed by women with no husband



SOURCE: Census Bureau, AP

who protected Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego in the Old Testament. The development of installment-plan purchasing in Iraq found on 2500 B.C. clay tablets located near Jalibah, ironically, constituted the model for Iraq's purchase of chemicals, missiles and tanks from Germany, France, the United States and the Soviet Union, who hungrily sought petrodollars.

Like Egyptian civilization, ancient Iraq succumbed to the conquering Persians and later the Greeks who stole, destroyed, and appropriated much of its rich heritage. History must note that the Assyrians, the fiercest of Iraq's ancient rulers, are the ancestors of Iraq's present-day rulers who laced its culturally lush terrain with nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons facilities, ballistic missile launching sites and military air bases, but above all, betrayed its glorious historical past.

WITNESS

(Continued from page 1)

white man and second-year engineering major at North Carolina State University, was driving behind Det. Glover and in front of Tony Farrell the night of the shooting. Curlee gave this account of what happened:

Curlee said he left his home off Gorman Street to pick up some Chinese food from a restaurant on Hillsborough Street just before 7 p.m. He went by way of Western Boulevard, then left on Ashe Avenue to Hillsborough Street. While driving on Western Boulevard, the only police presence Curlee was aware of was a blue-and-white police patrol with its lights and sirens on several blocks ahead. Curlee said he thought the police unit might be chasing a speeder, and thought nothing of it.

After turning onto Ashe Avenue, Curlee indicated that there was no traffic in front of him until he got just beyond the Circle K convenience store island at the intersection of Ashe Avenue and Pullen Park Road. It was there that a vehicle shot out from Pullen Park Road onto Ashe Avenue, virtually cutting Curlee off to the point where he says he almost had to hit his brakes. This is the vehicle that allegedly had Det. Glover at the wheel.

Curlee says he did not give the car that cut in front of him another thought until it unexpectedly stopped on Ashe Avenue just past Flint Place. Without warning, a white man in a suit exited the car with a gun drawn. Curlee said he wondered what was going on, thought it was a holdup, and started to roll up his car window. Before he could, however, Curlee said Glover approached his car, gun extended, and said, "Don't f---king move!"

"What do you want, man, what do you want?" Curlee reports saying.

By this time, according to Curlee, the car driven by Tony Farrell had stopped behind his. Curlee says Glover looked at him for a moment, then looked at the car behind his [Farrell's], looked back at Curlee, then backed away from his car toward the opposite sidewalk at an angle so that he was able to keep Curlee in his sights. Curlee says Glover, who had still not identified himself as a police officer, then pointed his weapon in the direction of Farrell's vehicle.

It was at this point that Curlee says he heard an engine rev, then saw Farrell's car cut in between his vehicle and where Glover was standing. As Farrell's car was directly parallel to Curlee's, a shot rang out. Curlee ducked down, peeking up only to see Farrell's car speed up Ashe Avenue, then four police units follow in pursuit, then Glover run to his vehicle and pull off.

After collecting himself, Curlee says he decided to proceed up Ashe Avenue to see what had happened, but upon approaching Hillsborough Street, was blocked by a police officer and told to take another route. Curlee turned around, went back down Ashe Avenue until he could cut to another block that took him to Hillsborough Street.

As he walked to the restaurant to pick up his order, he went to the corner of Hillsborough and Ashe, where he says there were several police units. Raleigh police by this time had taken Tony Farrell out of his car and he had been loaded into an am-

bulance. A WRAL-TV cameraman was taking pictures. Then, a female Raleigh officer told Curlee he had to move on.

Shaken and confused by his experience, Curlee called his father in Charlotte and told him what had happened. Having learned from news reports that an innocent citizen had been shot by a plainclothes police officer, Curlee says he was undecided as to whether he should call the Farrell family or go to the police. His father advised that he would have to speak to the police anyway, and Curlee went to police headquarters two days later.

ALUMNI

(Continued from page 1)

Shaw University nominated Vandergrift, Wilkins and Ms. Hinton. Dr. Vandergrift is currently director of educative services with the University of North Carolina Center for Public Television in Research Triangle Park.

A native of Raleigh, Vandergrift received the bachelor of arts degree from Shaw in 1974. He also attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1977 and received the master of arts degree; and North Carolina State University in 1987 for the doctor of education degree.

He previously was special assistant to the president at Shaw University. He has received numerous honors, including the Shaw University Distinguished Alumni Award in 1990, and has published various articles on telecommunications and education.

Wilkins is currently the Wake County register of deeds in Raleigh. He received the B.A. degree from Shaw in 1974. He also attended Bowling Green State University in 1975 and received the master of arts degree; and the University of Kentucky in 1978 for the juris doctor.

He previously was assistant to the executive vice president at Shaw. He has received numerous honors including the Outstanding Volunteer Fundraiser Award in 1990.

Ms. Hinton is currently program manager, channel strategy, with the IBM Corp. in White Plains, N.Y. A native of Raleigh, she received the B.S. from Shaw in 1966.

She previously was a business partner consultant at IBM. She has received numerous honors, including the Elijah Shaw Meritorious Service Award in 1986.

The HBCU alumni will be introduced and feted at a special conference session and honored at NAFEO's closing Leadership Awards Banquet on Saturday, March 23. NAFEO is an association of most of the nation's historically and predominantly black institutions of higher learning, including public and private, two-year and four-year, undergraduate and graduate schools. It was founded in 1969 as a non-profit, voluntary independent association representing the HBCUs which enroll more than 300,000 students each year and graduate more than 40,000 alumni annually.

EXECUTIVE

(Continued from page 1)

geologists, agents with the FBI and IRS, lawyers, and upper-level managers.

Today, more than 800 credit-bearing courses and nearly 120 seminars have graced the classrooms and auditoriums at 83 black colleges and universities.

St. Augustine's College has participated in the Black Executive Exchange Program, every year except one, since 1971-72. Mable B. Wright has served as the faculty liaison for most of these years. The program has been assigned to classes in the Division of Business including Introduction to Business, Principles of Management, Personnel Management, and Marketing. The college also sponsored the Career Awareness and Planning Seminar and the Innovations for Women Seminar.

Prisoners of war

The Geneva Conventions are a series of treaties about the treatment of prisoners of war, concluded in 1929 and 1949, which require:

- Humane treatment of prisoners
- Adequate feeding of prisoners
- Supplying information about prisoners
- Allowing visits to prison camps by representatives of neutral states
- Allowing delivery of relief supplies
- Putting no pressure on prisoners to supply more than a minimum amount of information

In Desert Storm

- Initial capture: Each ally and U.S. service branch will transfer captured Iraqis to a holding facility
- POW camps: Under the joint campaign plans, Saudi Arabia has responsibility for prisoner of war camps. The Saudis have announced they intend to treat Iraqis as though they were pilgrims in the country for the annual Hajj holiday.

SOURCE: Chicago Tribune, Encyclopedia Britannica, news reports



GOV. L. DOUGLAS WILDER

Gov. Wilder To Be Honored At Awards Meet

ATLANTA, Ga.—The nation's first elected African-American governor—L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia—will be among several distinguished recipients of "Drum Major of Justice Awards" at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference/WOMEN 12th annual Drum Major for Justice Awards Dinner. Other recipients include Robert L. Johnson, founder and president of Black Entertainment Television; Renee Powell, professional golfer and founder of the Golf School for Women; Ethel L. Payne, journalist and commentator; Dr. Thomas Cole, Jr., president of Clark Atlanta University; Take 6, gospel recording group; and David Opat, 13-year-old from New York who was burned for refusing to take drugs.

The "Faithful Servant Award" will be presented to Rev. James Orange, movement activist and former national SCLC staff member.

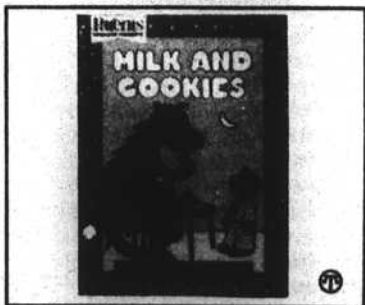
This year's ceremony will be held at 7 p.m. Saturday, April 6, in Atlanta's Hyatt Regency Hotel, with Atlanta WAGA-TV newscaster Brenda Wood as mistress of ceremonies. The event culminates a weeklong observance of the 23rd anniversary of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., founding president of SCLC.

"When the SCLC/WOMEN sponsored the first dinner 12 years ago," said Ms. Evelyn G. Lowery, national convener of SCLC/WOMEN and general chair of the event, "we wanted to honor those outstanding Americans who have served their communities as—to borrow Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s words—'drum majors for justice.'"

Pointers For Parents

Reading To Your Kids More Than Just Fun

Reading aloud to your children is more than just fun; it's an essential start to a lifetime of learning. Simply stated, educators feel that books stimulate children's love of reading, both aloud and to themselves.



A gentle and funny bedtime fantasy about a dragon who visits a baby bear can set your youngsters on the road to reading.

For this reason, educators as well as children's book editors say that the parent is the child's first real teacher. Every time your child sits on your lap and snuggles close to listen to a favorite story, you are encouraging a love of reading. A wonderful series of books that many feel meet high standards for enjoyment and learning are the SUNNY DAY BOOKS, published jointly by Parents Magazine Press and Grosset & Dunlap.

The newest titles in this 16-book series are THE HUNGRY FOX AND THE FOXY DUCK, MAGIC GROWING POWDER, MILK AND COOKIES, and PICKLE THINGS. Created by award-winning authors and artists such as Marc Brown and Frank Asch, the books in the series feature clever plots, colorful illustrations, and characters that appeal to children. Each story is written simply enough so that, after children hear it read aloud several times, they will begin to recognize words and phrases and take that all-important first step in reading by themselves.

SUNNY DAY BOOKS are available at bookstores everywhere. Each book has met the standards of excellence that have earned it the Parents Magazine Gold Star of Approval.

Ambition is a lot like love — there is no tolerance for delays or rivals.

Self-respect is the surer shield against all vice.

GREAT BLACKS IN HISTORY

BY ELLA L. JACKSON



JOSEPHINE BAKER

1906-1975

Josephine Baker was the "Toast of Paris," international entertainer, crusader and humanitarian.

Ms. Baker had been chasing a dream for half a century. She had searched for a dream world where persons of all races, creeds and colors could laugh, work and live together without tensions of cold and hot wars.

She was a legend in her own time and one of America's foremost entertainer-expatriates, citizen of Paris, France and the world who first became an internationally famous variety show dancer and a celebrated music hall star in Paris during the 1920s. Her theme song was "I Have Two Loves, Paris and My Own Country."

Ms. Baker was born in St. Louis, Mo. on June 3, 1906. She received little formal education, first leaving school at the age of 8 to supplement the family income by working as a kitchen helper and babysitter. While still in elementary school, she took a part-time job as a chorus girl, a job she repeated at age 17 in Noble Sissle's musical comedy "Shuffle Along," which played Radio City Music Hall in 1923. Her next show was "Chocolate Dandies," followed by a major dancing part in "La Revue Nègre," an American production that introduced Paris to "le jazz hot" in 1925.

She later left the show to create her most sensational role, that of the "Dark Star" of the Folies Bergere in Paris. From this role, she became "The Toast of Paris" in the 1920s and 1930s.

In 1930, after completing an around-the-world tour, she made her debut as a singing and dancing comedienne at the Casino de Paris. Critics called her "a complete artist, the perfect master of her tools." In time she ventured into films, starring alongside French idol Jean Gabin, and into light opera, performing in "La Creole," an operetta about a Jamaican girl. She also appeared on French TV.

She entertained the Allies in World War II and worked as an ambulance driver on the Belgian front, as well as fighting with the Free French Resistance. She won the Croix de Guerre and Resistance Medal for her dangerous work for French intelligence during the war.

During World War II, she served first as a Red Cross volunteer, and later did an underground intelligence work through an Italian embassy attaché.

After the war, she married Jo Bullion, a French orchestra leader, at the Folies Bergere.

In the early 1950s, Josephine Baker earned another reputation, not as a lavish and provocative entertainer, but as a warm-hearted and devoted friend of humanity. Having earned a fortune as an entertainer, Ms. Baker and her French husband purchased a

chateau at Millands in Perigord. The motive for buying this estate was to man an unusual humanitarian racial study. Her object was to adopt children of different racial origins and prove that children of all races, when given the same opportunity as well as treatment, can achieve equality. She adopted 11 children, who when they reached adulthood, were to choose their permanent nationality.

Ms. Baker equipped the chateau with a zoo for children, a miniature golf course, a restaurant, a museum and two bowling alleys. The museum contains the life of Ms. Baker done in wax dolls, beginning with her childhood in St. Louis and including her reception by the pope at the Vatican. The project was a noble experiment, conceived to prove that innate racial differences affecting ability do not exist. Within three years, however, her "experiment in brotherhood" had taken such a toll on her finances that she was forced to return to the footlights, starring in "Paris, Mes Amours," a musical based in part on her own fabled career. King Hassan II of Morocco aided Ms. Baker's orphanage by giving her a huge cash sum and paid her \$80,000 a year for an incognito period.

Another asset of Ms. Baker's concern over racial discrimination was demonstrated when she flew to America to participate in the March on Washington in 1963. She wanted to display her belief that black celebrities should participate in the civil rights movement. Ms. Baker talked about the march on Washington.

"I thrilled when I saw the march on Washington. I said, at last, after all these years, they are getting together." She also said, "My mother, who was born in Little Rock, should have lived to see this day... but maybe that is why children will live, and long, and work to bring about the day of freedom."

Ms. Baker was invited back to the United States to perform a musical show called "An Evening with Josephine Baker," which was presented at Carnegie Hall.

She felt that one's dream, if a true dream, must be allowed to grow. But grow, it must. No one wants a dream that is stunted.

Ms. Baker died of a cerebral hemorrhage on Saturday, April 12, 1975 in the midst of a triumphant comeback. She had been performing a stage show in Paris, titled "Josephine," which opened to rave reviews March 24, 1975 and was sold out three weeks in advance. Princess Grace of Monaco, a long-time friend, was in the celebrity-studded audience along with Tino Rossi, the Corsican singer, and screen stars Sophia Loren, Jeanne Moreau and Alain Delon. There was a telegram from French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Josephine Baker set an example by practicing that people of all races, creeds and colors could live together in peace and brotherhood.

Texas May Lose Money Over Discriminating

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—The Texas Highway Department must stop discriminating against minorities and women or risk losing \$900 million annually in federal funds, U.S. Department of Transportation officials said Tuesday.

William Hudson, civil rights director for the federal department, sent a letter to the state agency giving it 30 days to devise a plan to correct the inequities.

The federal investigation, carried out during the last three months of 1989, was prompted by a discrimination complaint filed by the Austin branch of the NAACP in March 1989 on behalf of several minority employees.

Gary Bledsoe, who filed the complaint for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he was pleased with the action.

"We'll be pressing for the withholding of the federal funds and some other legislative changes if they do not come into compliance," Bledsoe said. "We're going to be working to bring it into the 20th century, because they're way, way behind time."

Hudson said the investigation showed that not enough blacks are hired, and that too few blacks, Hispanics and women hold top agency positions. The federal report said that Hispanics and women had made recent gains at the department.

"However, the progress of black workers has been less impressive," it said.

The State Department of Highways and Public Transportation disputed the findings.

"We do not discriminate in hiring. We do not discriminate in promotions. We remain diligent in seeking out qualified candidates for hiring and promotion, especially blacks, Hispanics and women," said Byron

Blaschke, deputy engineer-director for the department.

Blaschke said most of the report's recommendations already had been instituted during the past three years, although Bledsoe and others said the most needed change was advertising administrative jobs, instead of solely promoting from within the agency.

Blaschke said the department planned to consult with federal officials and come up with an acceptable corrective plan.

The state highway department is at no risk of losing federal funds at this stage. However, it could run that risk if it fails to satisfy the federal government.

Of 192 top officials and administrators at the department, eight are Hispanic males and five are women. There are no blacks. Blaschke said there are few minorities in the lower ranks of civil engineers from which to promote.

Of the department's approximately 1,200 engineers, who make up the promotion pool for top agency jobs, two percent are black, 12 percent are Hispanic and 10 percent are women, said Marvin Bridges, civil rights compliance specialist for the highway department. The department has more than 15,000 employees, making it the third largest state agency, he said.

Humberto Martinez, director of the Federal Highway Administration's regional office of civil rights in Fort Worth, said similar problems are found throughout the nation, although Texas is the only state now facing a finding of discrimination.

Texas also was cited for discrimination in 1973.

Martinez said Louisiana in 1980 lost federal funds for a few weeks because it did not devise an acceptable corrective plan after a finding of discrimination.

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