



Do The Right Thing

Motown Sues MCA To End Distribution Agreement. MCA was unable to manufacture and ship "Do the Right Thing" record. **Page 9**



Orange Bowl Classic

Dr. Lee Monroe, president of Florida Memorial College has been named to the Orange Bowl Classic Football Committee. **Page 8**

This Week
On June 18, 1941, Joe Louis met Billy Conn for the heavyweight championship fight in New York as one in a series of "white hopes" defeated in knockouts. Con who said Louis was a "big, slow-moving Negro" went (See THIS WEEK, P. 10)

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Africa's Medical Science

Profit To Blame In AIDS Cure Cover-Up

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Some blacks contend that white racism is to blame for the lack of publicity about a Kenyan drug hailed as an inexpensive cure for AIDS, it was reported recently.
Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi announced earlier in the summer that a cure for acquired immune

deficiency syndrome had been found, a drug called Kemron that is marketed by the Kenyan government.
But blacks involved in the debate say that white-dominated news organizations did not publicize the drug because of a racially based distrust of African science, the New

York Times reported.
The blacks also said the drug was played down because it posed competition for more expensive AIDS medications offered by the white medical establishment.
About 800 New Yorkers, most of them white, are thought to have tried one form of the drug, low-dosage

alpha interferon taken orally, apparently with little success.
Hundreds more in Dallas and Fort Lauderdale, were using a different form, the newspaper said.
"I don't know how this works but there's nothing else that holds a candle to it," said Ronald Woodroof, who founded the Dallas Buyers Club.

He said that after 122 days on the drug, he feels better than even before he acquired AIDS.
The Black Leadership Commission on AIDS, a group of New York professionals and religious leaders, is studying the drug and the Amsterdam News, a weekly black newspaper, has run front-page

stories about it. WLIB, a black-oriented New York radio station, has also reported on the drug.
Kenyan scientists claim they have documented benefits in more than 1,000 patients there, including 50 who say they no longer test positive for the (See AIDS, P. 2)

Spending Gap Grows Between N.C. Schools

Despite heroic efforts by many low-wealth communities to support public schools, the gap in local spending between rich schools and poor schools continues to widen.

Last year, in 1989-90, the gap in combined operating and capital local spending (between the highest and lowest counties in the state) was more than \$2,200 per student.

That is the finding of a study released last week by the Public School Forum of North Carolina. The forum is a partnership of business, education and political leaders from across North Carolina whose primary goal is to find ways for improving public education. The study is titled "Local School Finance in North Carolina: 1991 Status Report."

Dare County leads the latest local school spending report at \$2,612 per student. Hoke County schools, last in the state, are funded at an average of \$373 per student.

Dare's strong showing is the result of a major school building program and high spending for schools' operating budgets. Dare County leads the state in property tax wealth per student and in overall ability to pay. Hoke County is last in North Carolina in ability to pay.

Looking at current expenditures only, Guilford County leads the state at \$1,734 per student. Hoke County again is last at \$253 per student. The state average (including supplemental levies) is \$754 per student. The state combined average for current operations and a five-year average of school construction was \$1,059 per student for the 1989-90 school year.

Even more striking is the fact that the 10 counties making the highest effort to support schools are among the bottom 25 counties when ranked for their ability to pay.

"Obviously, something must be done at the state level to correct this disparity," said John Dornan, president of the forum. "North Carolina cannot afford to allow nearly half of the school children who live in rural areas to suffer from an inadequate education because of where they live."

(See SCHOOLS, P. 2)

Women Behind The Bars

Alternative Punishments May Be Key

BY ALTON R. WALDON, JR.
An Analysis

A certain segment of our population suffers from an uncommon pain and despair, and members of this group are rarely able to speak out for themselves because of this predicament.
I am speaking of women behind

bars—women known as "Mommy" to many unfortunate children. These women, who often are the only parent a child knows, make up the fastest-growing group within jails. Proponents of change on behalf of these women say it best: "When a woman does time, the entire family does time with her."
The number of women in prisons has rocketed in recent years, but the majority of these inmates are non-violent criminals who pose no serious threat to public safety. For this reason, I share the belief that the future of these prisoners, their children and certainly the

Most of these women in jail are African-American or Latino, and they are poor. Many are unemployed single parents who suffer from drug abuse and who may have been victims of physical and sexual abuse as well. They symbolize in many cases the last, desperate hope of maintaining some kind of family structure in poor communities.

(See BEHIND BARS, P. 2)



HIGH LEVEL OF SUCCESS—The Kittrell Job Corps Center, an alternative educational program funded by the U.S. Department of Labor has achieved a high level of success in the education area. The average student enrolled in the program raises their math score 2.3 grade levels. In photo, Gerry Christmas and Allie Valentine, the Most Improved Class for 1991 in the "World of Work."

White Male Democrats No Longer Majority In NC General Assembly

In a break with a decades-old pattern, white male Democrats no longer hold a majority of seats in the North Carolina General Assembly, the N.C. Center for Public Policy Research says. White male Democrats in the 1991-92 session number 82, or 48 percent, of the total House and Senate membership of 170, the center says in its new guide to the legislature.

The number of white male Democrats first slipped below 50 percent in 1989, when 80 members of the House and Senate, or 47 percent,

were white male Democrats. While white male Democrats still hold a plurality of the seats—more than any other category of members—their numbers have declined dramatically over the past 20 years.

"Back in 1971, white male Democrats held a total of 79 percent of the seats in the legislature—43 out

of 50 seats in the Senate and 92 of 120 seats in the House," says Kim Keschull, a policy analyst at the center and author of the guide. "In the 1971 Senate, there were only white males—not a single female or minority senator. And in 1971, the

(See DEMOCRATS, P. 2)

Contaminated Water Seeping In Reservoirs

The toxic leftovers of human activity trickle steadily into America's groundwater, endangering its purity more every year and alarming officials at all levels of government.

Pesticide residue, septic-tank discharge, industrial chemicals, landfill ooze and a host of other nasty substances seep slowly into underground reservoirs, the source of water for 53 percent of the U.S. population.

Thousands of wells have been closed. Growing concern about the safety of drinking supplies from the nation's aquifers could lead to federal legislation during this session of Congress, some experts predict.

"The history of human-induced contaminants in groundwater is just beginning to be documented," says Marian Mlay, former director of the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Groundwater Protection.

Aquifers, vast underground reservoirs, hold 20 times the water in all the nation's rivers, lakes and streams.

Aquifers were once thought to be pollution-proof. But, as it turns out, an industrialized society's contaminants are only slow to reach their destinations.

Even now, a relatively small part of the groundwater supply is thought to be polluted.

But more than 200 substances are known to pollute groundwater. Virtually every aquifer is vulnerable.

A nationwide study released last fall by the EPA showed groundwater pollution in every state. Pesticide and nitrate contamination were found in 10 percent of the wells used by community water systems and more than four percent of private wells.

At greatest risk are the 97 percent of rural residents who depend on water from their own wells.

Communities work around their problems by closing wells and by

(See GROUNDWATER, P. 2)

Children In Ethiopia Deserve Better Than Death As Orphans

In a sense, Mickey Leland is still alive. In Pinyudo, Itang and Dimma—sprawling settlements of Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia—he has taken on a character larger than life. He became the father figure, almost the patron saint, of thousands of the world's most miserable and desperate people, most of them children.

In August 1989, while on a mission of mercy to the Sudanese refugee camps, Leland's plane went down in the mountains of Ethiopia. There were no survivors. Now, two years later, those children, approximately 250,000, await the help and human spirit hoped for in Leland.

Although there are many children in the refugee settlements with family, the unaccompanied minors represent a unique challenge—a challenge undertaken by a local group under the auspices of the Ethiopian Orphan Foundation which met recently at St. Augustine's College.

The foundation is calling for volunteers to organize a walk-a-thon to raise funds to build an orphanage in Ethiopia for famine-victim children. The organization is founded by Dr. Moges Abebe, a professor at St. Augustine's, and his wife Tenagne Argaw, who are originally from Ethiopia.

Recently, Ethiopia was in the news when the Marxist leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, fled the country without establishing a ruling party to govern at his departure. As a result, complete breakdown of law and order was seen in most of the cities with the whole nation reverberating to civil war and heavy gunfire. To avoid bloodshed, more than 200,000 of its residents sought refuge in the neighboring countries of Djibouti, Sudan and Kenya.

(See ETHIOPIA, P. 2)



TOWARD EQUAL OPPORTUNITY—Domus M. Walcott, president, New York Urban League, center, welcomes guests to the League's 26th Annual Frederick Douglass Awards Dinner recently at the Sheraton Centre, New York City. Two of the guests were Allene Roberts, left, manager, public programs, Philip Morris Companies, Inc.,

and Richard D. Parsons, chairman and CEO, The Dime Savings Bank of New York. A member of the board of directors of Philip Morris Companies, Inc., Parsons served as an awards dinner co-chairperson with Muriel Siebert, president, Muriel Siebert & Co., stock brokers.