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This Week
In the mid-1920s, during the Harlem Renaissance, Langston Hughes and anthropologist Zora Neal Hurston briefly edited "Fire," a journal of literature and social commentary. Hughes published over 10 (See THIS WEEK, P. 2)

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Black Candidates Need Fair Consideration

BY VENITA PEYTON
Special to The Carolinian
An Analysis

The single most exciting news I've had this summer was reading this newspaper and discovering that the 1991 Raleigh City Council and Wake County School Board races will be anything but 'ho hum.' As a former candidate, there is some information I can pass on that may be of benefit to

you as a candidate.
1. A smile, handshake, a word of encouragement are nice. They are needed. But while each carries some importance, each needs to be supplemented with money. Without your financial support, our black candidates will either be forced to take out a loan, or run a shoe-string campaign that is so lean and meager that you may barely realize that a

race is going on or that the candidate really does want to be seriously considered. So, pass the hat! Campaigns can be awfully expensive. Too few candidates buy the media that most of us are accustomed to receiving. In addition, there's wasted money in media advertising, such as TV and in some areas, radio and regional newspapers, because their circulation extends beyond Raleigh

and Wake County, so read the brochures and yet, accept the yard sign. If the value of your home drops in 8 weeks based solely on a yard sign, then it was an awfully poor investment to start with.
2. Select your candidates on his or her own merits. Don't let the media or anybody else choose one for you. Your views and needs may be distinctly different. A good person,

and a fair organization may make recommendations, but should not tell you who to vote for. They will respect your truly incredible mind and give you the facts, so that you can choose with confidence the candidates and platforms that best suit your needs.
The media will have their own reason for "gatekeeping," giving you edited responses from candidates to their questions, and covering events

or activities of only certain candidates.
3. Churches will have to become more aware and accepting of the effect that politics have on our community and find a way to have the candidates visible and audible. Acknowledge their presence, just as you'd recognize a Congressman,
(See CANDIDATES, P. 2)

Woman Set Ablaze

Victim Doused With Gas

From CAROLINIAN
Staff Reports

A Wake County woman who was released this month from the N. C. Jaycee Burn Center at UNC Hospitals in Chapel Hill said she was set ablaze after refusing to make a loan to an acquaintance.

Ms. Pandora Pair, 25, was burned over 35 percent of her body, primarily on her buttocks and left arm on July 5 after a woman allegedly doused her with gasoline and set her on fire.

Ms. Kathy Richardson, 29, of 412 W. Horton St., was arrested and charged with attempted murder in the incident.

Zebulon Police Chief Wayne Medlin said Ms. Pair had been set on fire at Ms. Richardson's home and that the suspect initially said the injuries were accidental. "Kathy maintained for a long period of time that a gas grill blew up and caused the burns," he said.

In a telephone call to The CAROLINIAN Friday, Ms. Pair said she was set on fire after she refused to give Ms. Richardson money.

Ms. Pair gave the following statement:

"I've been knowing Kathy for about three years. On July 5, I went to 412 (See SET ABLAZE, P. 2)



LEADERSHIP PROGRAM — A group of 30 rising high school seniors from North Carolina and other states recently visited Wachovia Bank of North Carolina in Winston-Salem as part of the national leadership, educational and development program. In photo:

Wachovia managers answer questions about careers in banking. From left, Brenda B. Diggs, vice president, retail banking; Joseph R. Parker, senior vice president, mortgage; Joyce T. Adger, senior vice president, trust; Eugene Rossitch, senior vice president, international.

Primary Welfare Program Helping N. C. Families Through Hard Times

BY SORIEEN K. SCHMIDT
Special to The CAROLINIAN

North Carolina families whose members have lost jobs due to the economic downturn have a program they can turn to that can help them make ends meet. The primary welfare program that assists children, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), can help families with unemployed parents. The "AFDC-Unemployed Parent" program provides financial assistance to two-parent households that meet various requirements.

The current recession has led to an increase in the number of families in North Carolina on AFDC. During fiscal year 1990 to 1991 the number of families receiving AFDC payments has risen from 83,000 to 97,000 per month—which is an increase of 17 percent. However, many families qualify for AFDC but are not yet using the benefits available to help them.

You or a member of your family might be eligible for cash assistance for indigent children and their caretaker relatives through the

AFDC program. If you qualify for AFDC, you will also qualify for the valuable medical assistance program, Medicaid.

There are four groups of families eligible for AFDC. Each are identified according to how a child is

deprived of economic support from at least one parent. The largest group contains children who lack support due to the death or absence from the home of one or both parents; this in-

(See HARD TIMES, P. 2)

NAACP Judged Thomas By "Character"

BY JULIAN BOND
An Analysis

The NAACP's decisive vote to oppose the nomination of Clarence Thomas to the United States Supreme Court surprised many who thought the organization's decision would be influenced by Thomas' race. If confirmed, he would be the second black justice in Supreme Court history, replacing civil rights champion Thurgood Marshall.

But the NAACP's deliberations, which led to Thomas' rejection, was exactly what Thomas himself would have wanted.

One constant theme in Clarence Thomas' life has been his insistence

on avoiding any special treatment because of his race.

He relaxed that important principle once—when he accepted admission through an affirmative action program to Yale's Law School.

But from his earliest years, 43-year-old Clarence Thomas has been a crusader against being pigeonholed ideologically or professionally because he is black.

When he left law school, Thomas accepted a position on the staff of Missouri Attorney General John Danforth with the stipulation that he would not be assigned civil rights work.

He accepted a brief stay in the law department of a large corporation with the same demand—no civil rights work for Clarence Thomas.

"If I ever went to work for the EEOC or did anything connected with blacks," Thomas told an interviewer, "my career would be irreparably ruined. The monkey would be on my back again to prove that I didn't have the job because I am black. People meeting me for the first time would automatically dismiss my thinking as second-rate."

It was surprising then, when, after successfully avoiding the suggestion that his race should dictate his pro-

fessional interests, and with no previous experience in civil rights, Thomas took a job as a civil rights enforcer in the Department of Education in the first Reagan administration. A year later he became the chairman of the EEOC.

But even as assistant secretary for civil rights, Thomas' actions demonstrated that fighting racial discrimination was the least of his concerns.

In a federal district court case in 1982, Thomas testified that he deliberately disobeyed a court order

(See NAACP JUDGED, P. 2)



DR. ROBERT POWELL

Dr. Powell Releases Documented Study On Crime And Punishment

Prof. Robert E. Powell, vice president of Shaw University's Center for Alternative Programs of Education, has recently published a study of efforts made by correctional institutions and social scientists of criminal behavior to address the problem of how to treat criminal offenders.

One way to rehabilitate criminals is to alter their thinking processes. Reducing recidivism and promoting ethical reasoning is cost effective in economic as well as human terms.

One approach taken to the problem is, says Dr. Powell, an attempt to understand "the reasoning process (in) an individual's conception of society and its laws as well as the interaction between the individual and society at large." In other words, one way to rehabilitate criminals is to alter their thinking processes. Shades of George Orwell's "1984."

Short of brainwashing or mind-blowing, however, Dr. Powell does conclude in his study that inmates who are engaged in academic studies

are tapping an opportunity for ethical reasoning and self-development that may result in sufficient re-education which, in turn, may result in more constructive attitudes and behavior. Enough evidence has been accumulated from criminal justice sources throughout the county to demonstrate, that, beyond doubt, "reducing recidivism, and promoting ethical reasoning, is cost effective in economic as well as human terms." Powell's detailed study was published by the Journal of Moral Education, Vol. 20, No. 1, 1991, in joint authorship with Dr. Don C. Locke and Dr. Norman Sprinthall, both of North Carolina State University in Raleigh.

INSIDE AFRICA

BY DANIEL MAROLEN
An Analysis

The recently exposed covert government scandal of the funding of black political movements by the South African racist regime which were brought to light by the Johannesburg weekly newspaper Weekly Mail, which is widening in scope, should not be viewed as something new and unusual. The scandal is, in no way, something new, and the struggle to demolish apartheid must continue. From its inception, the primary goal of apartheid was to divide the native population, and to set one group against another. Little wonder, therefore, that the regimes of President P.W. Botha and President F.W. deKlerk have both been found guilty of funding Inkatha and its subsidiaries against ANC and the marathon global economic sanctions against South Africa.

Scandals such as this, plus the tribal divisions of black communities and concomitant factional conflicts which are plaguing the country, are in fact what apartheid is really about. But, in its fight, the world community must not be blinded by the Boer regime's obstinacy from laying all fault in the right place—the regime, which divides and rules the people. Is it not surprising that Chief Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi, Inkatha's leader himself, did not even know that his own organization was being infiltrated by the regime through

(See INSIDE AFRICA, P. 2)

Triangle-Area Students Complete UNC Minority Enrichment Program

CHAPEL HILL—Five Triangle-area students have completed the 1991 Science Enrichment Preparation Program at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Raleigh students were Kimerly Floyd, a student at UNC; Eric Mizelle, a student at N.C. State University; and Joanna Wolicki, a student at East Carolina University. Other participants were Shepeara Riley of Hillsborough and UNC and Tessa Lilly of Durham and N.C. State.

They were among 20

undergraduates who participated in the program, which is designed for minority and disadvantaged students who plan to pursue health careers. The eight-week program is conducted by the N.C. Health Careers Access Program, an interinstitutional program of the UNC system based at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Students spent June 2 through July 27 strengthening their basic science backgrounds through a rigorous set of course offerings that included anatomy and physiology, organic chemistry, physics and quantitative

skills. They also received instruction in reading comprehension and how to prepare for health schools admissions tests. Students participated in seminars and went on field trips to area health-care settings. Instructors included faculty, administrators and graduate or professional students from several N.C. colleges and universities.

Since it was established in 1971, the N.C. Health Careers Access program

(See ENRICHMENT, P. 2)



KIMERLY FLOYD



ERIC MIZELLE