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SINGLE COPY 25¢
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54th Annual Debutante Ball
Gears For Raleigh Civic Center
See Page 13

King Appeared in 'Showboat'
Act Here Drama Enjoyed
See Page 22

Senate Hearings Continue As African-Americans Split On Judge Thomas Pick

From CAROLINIAN Staff Reports
The NAACP's decisive vote to oppose the nomination of Clarence Thomas to the U.S. 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 also disclose a widening rift in black ideology and politics. Some African-Americans have rallied to support Judge Thomas because of his advocacy of black self-help. Opponents say the notion that

African-Americans can overcome past and present racism and economic exploitation by exclusively relying on our own resources is seriously flawed and naive.

"Many African-Americans who mean well and others who are clearly opportunistic are pushing for his confirmation because he was poor and black and advanced to become a lawyer, an administrator over the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and an Appeals Court Judge. Others are suggesting he ought to be confirmed because he may be our only hope of getting another African-American to succeed the legendary human civil rights champion, Justice Thurgood

Marshall," said the Rev. John Mendez.

"There are those who want to give him a chance even though they know he is a neo-conservative and opposes the traditional ways African-Americans have struggled against inequality and injustice, but they believe he can be saved," Mendez said. "Our future is too important to us and the world for it to be left to blind chance and fear. I believe that Thomas is not to be pitied or admired because he is black. He is to be accepted or opposed because of his record and what he represents. Hence, while I can appreciate diversity I have no commendation for conscious betrayal."

Dr. Frank Godfrey, a Harvard graduate and professor at Saint Augustine's College said "in the final analysis, it will not matter who ultimately replaces Mr. Marshall (he can never be replaced), as the court is already stacked with conservatives. Thomas' vote will not make any difference one way or the other. Most people seem to fail to realize this point. It appears that most people I talk to are opposed to Thomas, but I fear that he will win a seat on the Supreme Court."

The White House has expressed confidence that the Senate will confirm Thomas to Supreme Court. President George Bush has urged the lawmakers to "preserve the

independence of the court" by not asking the nominee how he would vote on legal issues.

Dr. Agatha Carroo, an associate professor of psychology at North Carolina Central University in Durham and a graduate of Cornell University said "the point is that the problem with Judge Thomas' nomination does not lie with him, but with us. He seems to have played the hand dealt to him in life with sensitivity, intelligence, finesse and conviction and took his chances, win or lose."

"The dialogue precipitated by Thomas' nomination is good. Perhaps

(See JUDGE THOMAS, P. 2)



JUDGE CLARENCE THOMAS

Amid University Turmoil

NCCU's Richmond Resigns

Durham Prexy Says Pressure No Factor

Tyronza R. Richmond, chancellor at North Carolina Central University in Durham resigned Tuesday saying to faculty members he wanted to return to the classroom.

Dr. Richmond said his resignation had nothing to do with allegations of financial mismanagement and a weak leadership that have plagued the university much of the past year. "My vocation, my calling if you will, has clearly been to the scholarly endeavors of a faculty member, and I view my service as chancellor on this campus merely as an interruption of my life."

Dr. Richmond, 51, dismissed reports he was pressured to resign by UNC system officials in General Administration while under scrutiny for financial mismanagement and questions about accountability resulting from media reports that the university broke promises to award nearly \$1 million in academic and athletic scholarships.

And a former athletics director faces allegations for receiving financial kickbacks.

SBI agents have been on the campus for the past two weeks and auditors are to arrive this week in a continuing investigation of the school's spending practices.

In addition to questions about the serious flaws in the school's revolves around professor Clarence Brown, a Durham City Council member who double-billed the city and university for travel expenses.

Brown has also been accused in divorce papers filed by his wife, Prattsie Cunningham-Brown, of using cocaine and of supplying marijuana to a graduate student described as his lover.

Richmond and other NCCU

(See NCCU LEADER, P. 2)



VISIBILITY 2000—On the recommendation of an executive search committee, U.S. Representative William H. Gray, III (D-Pa) was elected to become the United Negro College Fund's new president and CEO. The appointment became effective Sept. 11. Gray, who was the House Majority Whip and is presently the highest-ranking African American in Congress, is expected to bring new visibility to

CAMPAIGN 2000. Pictured left to right: Joseph D. Williams, chairman and CEO of Warner-Lambert Co. and chairman of UNCF's board of directors; Hugh Cullman, retired vice chairman of Philip Morris Companies and national chairman of CAMPAIGN 2000; William H. Gray, III; and Dr. Haywood L. Strickland, vice president and national director of UNCF's CAMPAIGN 2000.

NC Continues To Protect Handicapped Despite New AIDS Disease Challenge

AIDS activists won a decisive round this week in their effort to protect anonymous testing for the disease in Durham, dodging a state order that would eliminate the practice in 83 counties.

Durham Superior Court Judge Orlando F. Hudson issued a preliminary injunction on the request

from the AIDA Coalition to Unleash Power, forcing the state to continue anonymous testing in Durham until a lawsuit on the issue is heard, probably in several months.

Supporters of anonymous testing called Judge Hudson's action a significant victory for public health and for those at risk of contracting

the virus that causes AIDS.

"This is really striking a blow in favor of the Constitution, in favor of citizens' rights to privacy and against the big brother idea of government," said Stewart Fisher, a lawyer representing ACT-UP, a group that filed suit against the state health officials who enacted the policy.

Earlier this year, the state Commission for Health Services decided to phase out anonymous testing statewide by 1994. The commission also asked State Health Director Ronald H. Levine to reduce the number of counties offering anonymous testing to 17 by September. Orange and Wake Counties were allowed to continue anonymous testing—but not Durham.

Beyond anonymous testing, legal problems surround AIDS and employment discrimination and according to Cathy Tamsberg, an attorney with East Central Community Legal Services, "No one wants to be told that he or she is infected with HIV, the virus which causes AIDS. If this happens to you, one of the questions which is likely to arise relates to employment: How is my HIV infection going to affect my job?"

AIDS and the virus which causes it have been known only for a little more than 10 years. Consequently, the laws which have been passed during this period to protect people with HIV and AIDS from discrimination and the public from infection are still developing. Many of the laws are so new that they have not been tested in court. Without court decisions interpreting the law, predicting the out-

NC Teacher Real Income Tops Average

BY JOHN HOOD
An Analysis

If a firm in New York City offers you a job at the same pay you currently make in Raleigh, should you accept? Not if you want to maintain the same standard of living in your new home as you had in your old one. It's just common sense for people to take cost-of-living into account when they consider such decisions as accepting a new job or moving to a different city.

Why, then, do public officials, policy analysts, and the press ignore cost-of-living when they discuss such issues as teacher pay? The findings of a recent report by the Southern Regional Education Board, for example, were accepted without question: that North Carolina "lags behind the nation" in teacher pay. That's true only if you ignore the fact that \$30,000 in North Carolina can buy a lot more than the same salary in New York.

The truth is that, regardless of whether you look at beginning teacher salaries or average pay across the entire teaching force, North Carolina ranks above the national average in real compensation. According to a survey prepared for the State of Washington by a California consulting firm, North Carolina teachers on average received a total of \$35,344 in compensation this year—including contract pay, extra-curricular pay, and benefits such as health insurance and pension plans. When you adjust every state's numbers by their cost-of-living relative to North Carolina, you find that our state ranks 19th in the country in total teacher compensation, above the national average of \$34,446 and the Southern regional average of \$32,647.

There are some problems with making state-by-state comparisons of average pay for all teachers, whether the comparisons are adjusted for cost-of-living or not. Average pay will vary according to the composition of

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the teaching force. If your state has a high percentage of experienced teachers, you will rank relatively higher than states with a less-experienced teaching force. Similarly, if your teaching force holds more advanced degrees, your pay number will be higher.

In North Carolina's case, our teachers have relatively more experience (averaging 14 years, two years higher than the national average), but fewer advanced degrees (at 4.2 years of education, we rank 49th while the national average is 4.8 years). A cleaner comparison is on the basis of starting salary for teachers with bachelor's degrees. On this measure, North Carolina ranks fourth in the country.

None of this should be interpreted as arguing that North Carolina teachers are necessarily well-paid—only that they are well-paid relative to their counterparts in other

Crime may not pay, but big bucks are involved with illegal drug deals even for the state.

According to police records, Larry Jones, 26, of 1115 Pender Street, was charged recently for possession of cocaine. Jones was caught on the corner of the 300 block of Carver Street. Officer S.D. Little, of the Raleigh Police Department found on Jones; crack-cocaine - 1/2 grams, valued at \$50.00 along with \$80.00 of U.S. currency.

Jonathan Reid, 20, of 722 1/2 Quarry Street, was charged recently with possession of cocaine with the intent to sell. Reid was caught in the 700 block of Bloodworth Street. Officer B.L. Kennon, of the Raleigh Police Department found on Reid, 15 plastic bags of cocaine, valued at \$300.00 along with \$85.00 in U.S. currency.

A state agency has collected more than \$1 million in taxes, penalties and interest on illegal drugs during the first two months of the budget year, officials said Monday.

The Controlled Substance Tax Section of the Revenue Department has collected \$1,028,000 since the fiscal year began on July 1, said Bob Crump, manager of the section. By comparison, collections for all of the fiscal year 1990-91 totaled \$1.1 million, he said at a meeting of the North Carolina Drug Cabinet.

Under legislation that created the program, drug dealers are supposed to buy tax stamps and attach them to

(See CRIME, P. 2)

NEWS BRIEFS

GOSPEL CONCERT FOR SICKLE CELL

A gospel concert is being sponsored by Evangelist Shirley Caesar, Young Christians of Raleigh and the Triangle Area Sickle Cell Task Force to benefit the N.C. Sickle Cell Foundation, Sept. 14 at 6 p.m. and Sept. 15 at 4 p.m. at First Baptist Church, 101 S. Wilmington St.

A march to commemorate Sickle Cell Month is also scheduled for Sept. 15 from Mt. Calvary Holy Church at 3 p.m. to First Baptist for the concert at 4 p.m. Come share and enjoy this experience and help a worthwhile cause.

CANDIDATES' FORUM SET

The Raleigh-Apex Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will sponsor a "Meet the Candidates" forum on Saturday, Sept. 21, at 4 p.m. at Martin Street Baptist Church, 1001 E. Martin St.

Candidates for the Raleigh City Council and the Wake County Board of Education will present their platforms.

A question-and-answer period will follow. Come out and meet your candidates.

Rev. H.B. Pickett, Jr. is branch president.

FOUNDATION AWARDS

The Greater Triangle Community Foundation will conclude

(See NEWS BRIEFS, P. 2)

State's Prison Crisis: Does It Put 'Questionable' Parolees On Streets

North Carolina's continuing prison population crisis is eroding the criminal justice system, raising questions about whether parolees are contributing to a rising crime rate, officials say.

Since the General Assembly approved a cap on prison inmates in 1987 to address lawsuits over crowded conditions, the average prison term for felons has fallen from 38 percent of sentences to 30.6 percent in 1990, said Ken Parker, a researcher with the Division of Prisons.

Judges are imposing longer sentences in felony cases—from an average of 73.8 months in 1987 to 78.8 months in 1990. But felons are serving shorter sentences. The average felon served 28.9 months in 1990, compared with 48 months in 1987.

"This year I'm sure it's going to go down dramatically because we've run out of misdemeanants to let out," Parker said.

The Parole Commission has worked frantically to keep the system in compliance with the prison cap. But

with each population crisis, more "questionable" parolees are returned to the streets, having served less and less time, said commission member Sam Boyd.

"The Parole Commission has worked frantically to keep the system in compliance with the prison cap. But with each population crisis, more "questionable" parolees are returned to the streets, having served less and less time..."

Commission member Sam Boyd

That may have contributed to a sudden rise in the number of inmates returning to the system, Parker said. Recidivism within one year of an inmate's parole had hovered around 14.6 percent in 1984 and 1985. It was as low as 13.3 percent in 1988 before jumping to 16.4 percent in 1989, the last

year for which figures were available, Parker said.

"I would say that could be due to a loss of deterrence," he said. "I don't know whether that's the reason or

(See PRISON CRISIS, P. 2)

(See AIDS, P. 2)

(See TEACHER PAY, P. 2)