



Supporting Education

Dr. Jeanette Beckwith Addressed The Council of American Business Women who Provide Scholarships for Students.
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Teacher Files Discrimination Charges

From CAROLINIAN Staff Reports
As St. Augustine's College prepares to celebrate its 125th Academic Anniversary, charges of racial discrimination threaten to cast a cloud over the institution.

Dr. Allan Cooper, Political Science professor at the historically Black College filed discrimination charges in an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission affidavit Friday, alleging that he has been denied both tenure and pay raises because he is White. Dr. Cooper also contends that he was even demoted from his position as Chairman of the Division of Social Science, and the History/Political Science Department after complaining to the Administration. Cooper taught at St.

Augustine's since 1981, and says he has not only received every major award the college offers, but has far exceeded every standard for tenure established by the school. Cooper says that after asking for tenure for five years, he was finally evaluated and given a recommendation for tenure, promotion and salary increase in 1990, but while four Black

professors, who met only minimum tenure standards were approved, Dr. Cooper was denied. After Dr. Cooper's Attorney sent a letter to St. Augustine's College President, Dr. Prezell R. Robinson, in July stating that the professor planned to sue over the matter, Dr. Cooper alleges that he was then demoted. In published reports, Dr. Robinson

has been quoted as saying that the racial discrimination charges are "absurd", and that the school works to enhance Equal Opportunity for all of its employees and students. Robinson stated that he could not comment specifically on Dr. Cooper's case because he was unfamiliar with it. But sources have alleged that as recent as two weeks ago, both Dr.

Robinson and Dr. Cooper met in the President's office to discuss the matter, with Dr. Cooper submitting several pages of grievances and proposed resolutions to Robinson personally. The CAROLINIAN could not reach either Dr. Cooper or Dr. Robinson at press time for comment.

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Project Helps Blacks Retain Farms In N.C.

GREENSBORO (AP)—Calvin Miles' farm had always been a reliable moneymaker. He kept up on his loan payments and had enough left to live on.

But in 1984 drought wiped out part of his tobacco crop. Although he had crop insurance, he soon found out that "You almost have to lose it all to get anything."

He started taking out loans to get by from year to year, but the loans and bills kept piling up.

"It finally got to where I couldn't make some of the payments," said the black farmer, who's lived on his land since 1927. "All it takes is one bad year to set you back."

Today, Miles is afraid he might lose his farm.

His situation is not unique. Since 1981, the United States has lost more than half a million farms, and North Carolina leads the Southeast in loss of farms. Drought, higher production costs and lower commodity prices have drastically reduced farm income.

Davis H. Harris, Jr., of the Land Loss Prevention Project, said the loss of black farmers is especially regrettable, because there are so few of them to begin with. The Land Loss Prevention Project is a special effort organized by North Carolinians who want to help farmers hold onto their land.

In North Carolina, which has the third-largest concentration of black farmers in the country, black farmers have stopped farming at a rate of more than two times that of white farmers, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The latest report by the department shows that from 1978 to 1987, the number of black farmers in North Carolina dropped from 5,820 to

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Teen Held For Murder

Student Victim Of Stabbing

In the shadow of the largest Ku Klux Klan march in North Carolina since 1989, two Lenoir teenagers lie dead and a third is in jail charged with murder.

The violence broke out at West Caldwell High School, the day after more than 100 Christian Knights of this Ku Klux Klan marched through town.

"This is a pattern we see over and over again," says Christine Davis-McCoy, executive director of North Carolinians Against Racist and Religious Violence, a Durham-based group that has been monitoring Klan activity and incidents of bigoted violence since 1985. "The Klan brings a climate of hate and violence with it wherever it goes."

Caldwell County Sheriff Roger Hutchings said the violence at the high school started after one student made an advance toward the girlfriend of another student. School officials apparently broke up the fight. But, 10 minutes later the fight resumed. It was then that 16-year-old Robert Wesley Setzer allegedly stabbed and killed Terry Wayne Maxwell, 16, and critically wounded Randall Moore, 17, who died a day later.

Davis-McCoy says her group received reports that the incident began when a black teenager pinched the bottom of Setzer's girlfriend, who is white. Setzer is also white. The two

(See CRIME, P. 2)



INTERCULTURAL EXCHANGE—Saint Augustine's College recently met with a Russian delegation from Moscow who visited the school during an international cultural exchange program. From left to right: Dr. LeVerne McCummings,

President Prezell R. Robinson, Mr. Ivan Tyulin, Mr. Stanislav Vasiliev, Mr. Dmitry Ragulin, Dr. Dwight Fennell, Dr. Sadik Duda and LTC Wickie Lyons.

College Promoting Intercultural Learning Techniques In Curricula

Saint Augustine's College is an active member of the North Carolina Consortium for International/Intercultural Education. The consortium, which consists of six institutions, recently served as

host for a visiting delegation from Moscow.

The institutions involved include St. Augustine's College, North Carolina Central University, Bennett College, Johnson C. Smith University, North

Carolina A&T State University and Winston-Salem State University.

The development of this consortium is a direct result of the interest and early initiatives of President Prezell R. Robinson, to have students and faculty become more involved and familiar with global affairs. Since its development in 1989 the consortium's emphasis has been (but not limited to) providing international/intercultural learning experiences; promoting interest in global affairs; offering opportunities for professional development; and increasing the international dimensions in curricula in each participating institution.

(See INTERCULTURAL, P. 2)

From Tuskegee To L.A.

Black Urban Ctrs. Head For Decay

BY WILLIAM REED

The nation's urban centers are mostly black, and their prospects for the future are mostly bleak. Blacks who've become mayors of America's largest cities, while novelties in the 60s, are like permanent pallbearers toward massive Boot Hill sites without headstones. Coleman Young, David Dinkins, Wilson Goode and Tom

Bradley are confronted daily with dying and decaying boroughs that have no money in the treasury, gang wars on the streets, corners that serve as drug distribution points, shortages of housing units and mounting homeless problems and protests.

Each day Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and

scores of points in between, face deterioration and festering decay. Financially, physically and socially many of our largest, oldest, and now black-run cities can no longer fill the basic functions that originally gave them reason for being. Our cities have fallen, and they can't get up. Look at Johnny Ford and Tuskegee, Ala.

Detroit is no longer the automotive mecca of the world. New York is suffering from crumbling streets and massive losses of residents and reputation. Philadelphia has lost most of its brotherly love to street wars while the government teeters on the brink of bankruptcy. Los Angeles is losing control to the Crips and Bloods and drug consumption and distribution. As we are approaching our third set of black mayors in many urban centers it is becoming appallingly clear to them that the problems of cities may have passed their political, managerial and administrative abilities to cope.

The mostly black citizenry living in the cities also have to face up to the fact that places like East St. Louis, Liberty City, Watts and Huff are a drain on the nation's coffers and the feds are ceasing in their willingness, and ability, to support them. They "they" that we've relied on for paternal support for all these years, have all gone from the city and presently have no plans to return. The mostly black blocks of people in our cities will have to be the ones to bring us back from the brink. We will have to be the ones who build much needed shopping centers, retail establishments, schools and houses for our people to grow and live.

Sure the federal government will have to help in partnerships with us to

(See LAG IN SALARIES, P. 2)

(See CENTERS DECAY, P. 2)

Educated Blacks Lag In Salaries Compared To Whites In Work Force

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP)—A college-educated black man can expect to earn about \$10,000 a year less than a white man with an equal education, a government study says.

That finding, released last Thursday by the Census Bureau, runs counter to the notion that if the level of education is the same, young blacks can compete in the work force on an equal footing with young whites, said Ronald Walters, political science chairman of Howard University.

He said the finding was "a devastating blow" to the notion that racism is on the wane in the United States.

The Census Bureau presented these average earnings figures in 1989 for people 25 and older with four or more years of college:

*Black men, \$31,380; white men, \$41,090.

*Black women, \$26,730; white women, \$37,440.

When blacks reach the mid-range of the corporate ladder, promotions begin to run dry. "They languish in jobs that are below their qualifications, or they are siphoned out of the company to a new entry into the black position of another firm," Walters said.

"Racism, I would think, accounts for some of this."

The census study provided broad confirmation of a Labor Department report, released in August, that found a "glass ceiling" stalling promotions for minorities and women in nine large corporations.

The labor report said the bias was often unintentional and resulted from

Henry McKoy To Enter GOP Race For Labor Post

Henry McKoy, a deputy secretary with the Department of Administration, announced his bid to run for Commissioner of Labor at the Republican Party Headquarters in Raleigh last week.

McKoy says, "The citizens of North Carolina want and deserve a labor commissioner who serves with vision and who has demonstrated an ability to stay in touch with workers and their businesses. A leader has to not only be a proven skilled manager of state government, but should be one that sets a moral and spiritual tone for his or her department. The present commissioner continues to fail the people of North Carolina and that is why they have totally lost confidence in him." McKoy notes that even Democrats have lost faith in John Brooks' ability and are stepping up to oppose him.

Secretary McKoy says he is serious about seeing all industrial and plant



HENRY MCKOY

worker-protection laws enforced and stricter penalties for those places that choose to break them. Because there is an inexcusable shortage of inspectors at the Department of

(See HENRY MCKOY, P. 2)

INSIDE AFRICA

BY DANIEL MAROLEN

Although the recent drama of a coup d'etat in Russia and the end of communism in eastern Europe is for political change from communism to democracy, it is unlike the change from apartheid and white domination that the indigenous black population is fighting to attain in South Africa. In Russia and eastern Europe, the problem the people are concerned with is change of the system of government from communism to democracy. On the other hand, in South Africa, the problem is one race dominating another race.

The drama of the Moscow coup d'etat was staged by communist Russians against fellow Russians who want to see their country turned into a democratic state. But both sides consisted of Russians. It was Russians versus Russians.

But, in South Africa the battle is waged between the indigenous black Africans against the majority European (white) population which dominates and monopolizes political power and all structures

government in the country, totally disenfranchising all the native inhabitants and leaving them totally without a vote or eligibility to be elected to any office of government. In South Africa the struggle is one between the indigenous inhabitants and their foreign invaders, conquerors. The majority black population desires freedom, justice and equality as citizens. But the minority white ruling class desires to dominate all the inhabitants of the country, white, black, brown or yellow. The Africans stand for democratic rule, while the whites stand for white domination and racial segregation known as apartheid.

The native Africans want a government whose legitimacy is only determined by the ballot box, not the color of a person's skin. They want all citizens of all races to be represented in the government of their country, irrespective of race, origin or belief. They want every individual to be accorded his/her human respect, recognition and dignity. All Africans want full control of their own lives.

(See INSIDE AFRICA, P. 2)