

STRATEGY

(Continued from page 1)

York offers health and upper-body massages.

Ammeen Abdulkareem is an independent insurance agent offering Mutual Of Omaha plans from New York. The Harambee Institute in Philadelphia discounts sports-tennis goods.

You will see an advertisement in this newspaper, outlining the various opportunities to earn extra money as well as listen to your favorite minister preach on the 900 Network also.

And speaking of ministers, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. told us, "New laws are not enough, the emergency we now face is economic."

Not only has racism made an economic network necessary, the country, it can be argued, is in an economic depression. And now that public government jobs are being eliminated, many people are beginning to realize it.

The National Black Monitor, the newspaper supplement published by Assault On Illiteracy Program publishers, started last month a campaign to inform its readers of the Buy Freedom 900 Network.

The Black Monitor story has produced hundreds of inquiries from business owners and ministers about a listing to promote their work in our community.

National organizations are committing their members to call the 900 Network and listen to the business messages. They will also use it to raise funds for their civic work.

But even more important, the caller is helping the community grow because profits from the calls to businesses are used to provide loans to start and expand small firms in the local areas in which the calls originate.

HOUSING AWARDS

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tation project on Goldsboro's Carolina Street preserves a neighborhood that was considered the most brightest street in the city. Local entrepreneur James E. Dawson enlisted the support of a neighborhood church to guarantee the loan for the rehabilitation, forming Little People Development Corp., and the help of consultant Ralph Scales of Clinton to obtain private financing for the project. The minority-owned corporation rehabilitated seven duplexes and a store to produce 16 one- and two-bedroom units that rent for \$200 and \$300. The corporation provides financial counseling for tenants and sponsors a tenant association and neighborhood watch. Financing included a grant from the HUD Rental Rehabilitation Program administered by the N.C. Housing Finance Agency and a loan from the Self-Help Credit Union.

Stratton Park in Durham is the winner in the urban home-ownership category. Begun in January 1990, the community of 101 detached homes in northern Durham is being built by Cimarron Capital, Inc. and includes two-, three-, and four-bedroom homes selling from \$65,800 to \$77,950. Monthly payments for principal, interest, taxes and insurance range from \$335 to \$396. The City of Durham and Duke University, which share in the award, provided low-interest loans that reduced the cost of land development. The city is also providing \$1 million in deferred, interest-free second mortgages to assist approximately 35 home buyers. The N.C. Housing Trust Fund is providing \$150,000 in deferred, interest-free third mortgages to assist 20 home buyers. The median income for buyers for the 39 homes sold so far is \$20,240, or 46 percent of the median income in the Triangle area.

Nash Construction Co. of Monroe won the award for rural home ownership developments for its Greyfield subdivision in Union County. Designed for first-time home buyers, the subdivision consists of 29 energy-efficient brick homes on one-acre lots. Sales prices for the two-, three- and four-bedroom homes ranged from \$66,000 to \$90,000. The homes use conventional financing. To keep the prices affordable, the

builder formed a partnership with three brick companies which wanted to regain the first-time buyer's market for brick homes. The brick companies purchased the land for the subdivision and agreed to buy any house not sold by 120 days after completion. All the suppliers and subcontractors reduced their profit margins for the project. As a result, the builder was able to build several homes at one time, providing steady work for the subcontractors, and reducing the cost to the home buyers.

The North Carolina Housing Finance Agency is a self-supporting agency of state government. It has issued \$1.9 billion in tax-exempt bonds and federal tax credits to help finance more than 45,000 affordable homes and apartments for families with low and moderate incomes. The agency also operates the state's N.C. Housing Trust Fund, which emphasizes housing for people who earn 50 percent of median income in their county, or less.

INSIDE AFRICA

(Continued from page 1)

South African town 20 miles away, after negotiations with homeland officials. They said harassment by police and civilians who supported the Bophuthatswana government drove them away.

The government denies the charge, but harassment is evident in the town.

"Maybe you should take that cassette out, because there is no freedom of press in Bop," Sebogodi said to a reporter who taped an interview in his stucco house on a hill above the police camp.

Sebogodi is one of the few Braklaagte residents who speaks to outsiders. Other residents smiled, but shouted "Nó!" at the sight of a camera.

Dozens of police milling behind the double barrier of razor wire around their cluster of tents and concrete-block offices, stared silently at a passing reporter.

A police van roared up the dusty road. Three armed men jumped out and surrounded the reporter. One grabbed her notebook and the other tried for her camera.

In limited English, they ordered the reporter to accompany them to the "captain's office" for questioning. They twisted one of her arms and bent back the fingers of the other hand, then pushed her into the back of the wagon and locked it from the outside.

Inside a small, dark room, a man identified as the captain, who did not give his name, said problems in the village made it dangerous for outsiders to enter without official permission. The police were trying to keep the peace and prevent outsiders from importing more problems, he said.

Half an hour later, the captain and another officer escorted the reporter to her car on the road leading out of Braklaagte. They hadn't noticed the cassette in the tape recorder.

MEDICAID FUNDS

(Continued from page 1)

unusually large Medicaid caseloads will fall into this latter category.

"Nothing in this proposed rule limits a state's ability to impose taxes or to receive donations from Medicaid providers," according to Dr. Gail R. Wilepky, administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration. "The proposal merely states that donations and the Medicaid portion of narrowly specific taxes, as defined in OBRA '90, are not eligible for federal matching funds."

At present, 37 states use donor and provider tax methods, which will cost some \$3 billion in federal matching funds in FY 1991. On July 10, a federal task force from HHS and the Office of Management and Budget created to review unexpectedly large increases in Medicaid spending, recommended that states be constrained from using these schemes merely to shift Medicaid costs to the federal government.

Donor and provider tax schemes, if more widely used, "will stretch the Medicaid program beyond its original intent and make Medicaid essentially a federal health-care program. If... actions are not taken, program costs could approach \$200 billion by 1996," the task force report said.

Medicaid provides medical assistance to 27 million low-income and medically needy people. The federal share of Medicaid expenditures tripled from \$14 billion in 1980 to \$41 billion in 1990, and is expected to increase another 59 percent to \$65 billion in fiscal year 1992, when Medicaid will also account for 22 percent of state budgets.

HCFA first published a proposed regulation limiting donations and provider taxes on Feb. 9, 1990. Since then, Congress has placed a moratorium on restricting donations until Jan. 1, 1992.

The rule, published in the Federal Register Sept. 12, is an interim final regulation with comment, meaning that the public is invited to submit comments, but the rule itself is not subject to change. Comments should be addressed to: Health Care Financing Administration, Attn.: MB-022-IFC, Rm. 309-G, 200 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.

Black Women's Health Project Gets New Director

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ms. Cynthia Newbille-Marsh has been named executive director of the National Black Women's Health Project. She assumes management responsibilities formerly held by Bylye Avery, who has been elevated to the newly created post of founding president.



MS. CYNTHIA NEWBILLE-MARSH

Newbille-Marsh previously was director of the Head Start program at the Charles Drew University of Medicine and Science in Compton, Calif. She managed an annual budget of \$5 million, which supported 18 school sites, a health clinic, a nutrition center and administrative facilities serving 1,252 low-income children and their families. "Social services must put more emphasis on promotion/prevention (before there's a problem), rather than on intervention (after the problem has surfaced)," said Newbille-Marsh. Guided by this philosophy, she established several unique programs at Head Start which gained national attention because of their success.

Chief among them were the Parent Policy Council, which enlists parents in the co-management of various Head Start activities; and the management of a Parent Training Center, which offered job training

and self-esteem building to low-income parents. The purpose was to empower parents to take control/charge of their life circumstances and thereby, positively affect the lives of their children.

"We only had the children for half of the day, for approximately eight months out of a year. If we were to have a long-term impact on their lives, it was evident that we must empower their parents through education, training and self-help," she said. Before leaving Head Start, Newbille-Marsh developed a special program for children exposed or addicted to chemical substances, commonly referred to as "crack babies."

Before Head Start, Newbille-Marsh worked in community-based criminal justice programs in Inglewood, Calif. and in her hometown, Richmond, Va., where she coordinated juvenile and pre-trial diversion programs to rehabilitate young first-time offenders through the use of education, recreation and counseling/therapy, and community service. She also coordinated community diversion programs to resocialize non-violent young adult and adult offenders back into the community.

Raised in the housing projects herself, Newbille-Marsh believes that the poor must realize that their situation is one borne of economics and not of inferior character. She strongly believes in the effectiveness of empowerment and self-help in affecting the true "front end of life," for women.

Some of the things Newbille-Marsh hopes to accomplish at the National Black Women's Health Project are to develop a strong research center to facilitate public education on women's health issues, to establish a for-profit corporation so that the organization can implement more programs, and to replicate some of the successful existing programs such as the housing project's Center for Black Women's Wellness (so far only in Atlanta).

EDUCATION REFORM

(Continued from page 1)

America 2000 program. That program is based on a set of national education goals—adopted by the president and the nation's governors—that lay a foundation for improving the education of America's youth.

According to those goals, by the year 2000:

- All children will start school ready to learn. My new Uplift Day Care program should help achieve that goal.

- The high-school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent;

- Students will demonstrate competency in vital subject matter including English, mathematics, science, history, and geography; and every school will ensure that all students learn to use their minds well, so they may be prepared for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment.

- U.S. students will be first in the world in mathematics and science achievement;

- Every adult will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship; and

- Every school will be free of drugs and violence and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.

Reaching such ambitious goals will require community teamwork and assistance from the state, so I have established a statewide steering committee to develop a way to implement those goals in North Carolina. That bipartisan group will include educators, legislators, civic leaders, business people, government officials and parents.

State goal teams will also be set up to develop strategies for implementing each goal.

The steering committee and goal teams will challenge communities to develop their own community action teams. Those teams will implement reforms in their local schools based on educational needs that are unique to their community. State agencies will provide technical assistance to implement these reforms.

The success of our team efforts will be assessed through a reporting system that will include a yearly statewide goals-assessment report.

Communities that take part in this program will be designated "North Carolina 2000 Communities" and will have better-educated graduates and a more skilled workforce as a result. Once designated, those communities are then eligible for 14 \$1 million grants under the U.S. Department of Education's "New American School" program.

North Carolina 2000 provides the materials and construction crews necessary to take educational reforms off the design tables and out of the demonstration projects, and build them into a state-of-the-art road to educational excellence in our state. North Carolina 2000 can work, but

only if every community becomes part of the construction crew. Working together in local systems and sharing results is the only way to build reforms that will improve education in every classroom in North Carolina by the year 2000.

For more than 20 years, our schools have been overburdened with centralized control and micromanagement by the legislature and central bureaucracy. We've held them accountable for rules, regulations, restrictions and requirements.

Now it's time to shift toward a new, more sensible kind of accountability based on students' results. Anything else is a waste of our resources and the minds and future of our children.

DRUG OFFENDERS

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Of those admitted to prison during 1990-91, there were 14,135 black males, 8,975 white males, 457 native American males, 246 other males, 1,543 black females, 913 white females, 52 native American females and 10 other females.

The inmate population on June 30 was 18,911, a four percent increase over the 18,317 inmates incarcerated on June 30, 1990. There were 25,541 prisoners separated from prison in 1990-91, an 11 percent increase over the 22,952 separated in 1989-90.

The number of offenders who were admitted into prison after violating probation terms set by the courts rose to 9,618 in 1990-91 from 7,901 in 1989-90. There was a 25 percent increase among misdemeanor probationers.

There were 52,975 people placed under DAPP supervision during 1990-91, an eight-percent increase over 48,760 placed under supervision in 1989-90.

Of those admitted into DAPP supervision during 1990-91, there were 21,425 white males, 21,215 black males, 901 native American males, 486 other males, 4,422 white females, 4,289 black females, 189 native American females and 57 other females.

There were 92,940 offenders under DAPP supervision on June 30, a nine percent increase over the 84,975 under supervision on June 30, 1990. The number of DAPP offenders under supervision on June 30 included 20,940 offenders sentenced for driving while impaired, 14,322 sentenced for narcotic and drug offenses, 13,012 sentenced for larceny, 8,456 sentenced for breaking and entering, 7,433 sentenced for assault and 6,423 sentenced for traffic violations. The number of DAPP offenders under supervision June 30, 1990 included 19,167 offenders sentenced for driving while impaired, 12,041 sentenced for narcotic and drug offenses, 12,275 sentenced for larceny, 8,008 sentenced for breaking and entering, 6,910 sentenced for assault and 5,444 sentenced for traffic violations.

There were 45,116 persons removed from DAPP supervision during 1990-91, a six-percent increase over the 42,633 removed from supervision during the previous fiscal year.

WILLIAMSTON WHISTLINGS

BY JOYCE GRAY

WILLIAMSTON—Forty-six years ago Oct. 4, Otis and Alberta Lanier Smith were united in holy matrimony. Somewhere in another county they met while she was furthering her education. I failed to ask where, but I do know he is from Georgia. They moved to her parents' home, then evidently into their own attractive, clean home at 410 E. Main St., Williamston.

As I chatted with Alberta about the death of her mother on Sept. 23, a sister of the order, she smiled and injected, "Don't forget my wedding anniversary." Seems every year since I have been writing this column I accidentally wished her mother a happy birthday on Nov. 4 instead of October. So, last year, Alberta said to me, "I was married on my mother's birthday so please try hard to remember it next year."

Somehow, something just wouldn't let me write Ms. Margaret Lanier's name on my list last time, but I did remember to list the wedding anniversary. Saying to the Smiths, "You are to be congratulated for these 46 years together, you have something special," prompted a quick response, of course. And I added, and a supporter during such a time as losing a mother is something to be cherished.

The Smiths were blessed with two sons and a daughter. All three sought education as a must and once successful in their field of achievement, have not forgotten their parents. I therefore repeated to Mr. and Mrs. Otis Smith, "You are blessed with something special. Happy anniversary."

Happy birthday greetings to John W. Rodgers and Kent Lee.

Alexander Williams, a native of Williams community, Williamston, died Sept. 25 in Philadelphia, Pa. where he made his home more than 25 years ago. He is survived by one sister, the former Ms. Frances Williams; several nieces and nephews; one niece, Ms. Gladys Jones Hubbard, resides on Route 1, Williamston; and several other relatives. His foster parents, John and Lizzie Roberts, preceded him in death as did a sister, Ms. Elenora W. Jones, and two brothers, Golden and William. Funeral services were conducted in Philadelphia on Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Alexander was the son of the late Alex and Isabell Williams and attended Williams Lower School in Williams township.

On the sick and shut-in list: Ms. Betty S. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Georte T. Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. James Marriner, Ms. Rachel H. Lyons, Frederick Bennett, Joe Biggs, Ms. Grace P. Smithwick, Herman Johnson, Sam Brown, Raymond Reese, Ms. Armaza C. Roberson, George Anthony Perry, Ms. Lucy P. Brown, Ms. Marie Biggs, Ms. Daisy H. Biggs, David B. Feggins, Ms. Zara Chance, Alton Bell, Ms. Roxie West, Jesse A. Bell, Thomas Hill, very ill at this writing in Pitt Memorial Hospital; Ms. Devie Hill, Ms. Mattie H. Perry, Ms. Mamie Keyes, Ms.

Christine Couch, Ms. Artie Manson, Ms. Ophelia Peele, Ms. Hattie Spell, Calvin Rodgers, Robert Jones, Ms. Rosa Best, Ms. Annabel Best, Ms. Leda M. Duggins, Baby Shaun Duggins, Ms. Lucy Outerbridge, Ms. Mary Alice "Mallie" Manning, Roscoe Harris suffers severe back pains since an incident with his car, and George Roberts.

Huey Brown is very uncomfortable with a pinched nerve. Ms. Esther Roberts and Ms. Pauline Brown, all three in Plymouth.

Ms. Elizabeth W. Wilkins, Ms. Eva Satterwhite and Rudolph Wilkins of Roper.

The message was plain, not sugar-coated and those who missed it were losers. It was a breakdown of the "drawing of a circle" and Sidney A. Locks spoke with a voice of authority. This was the speaker for the 14th annual banquet of the First Congressional District Black Leadership Caucus on Saturday, Oct. 5.

Locks, a former member of the Lumberton Board of Education, former member of the N.C. General Assembly, and a member of Pitt-Greenville Chamber of Commerce Executive Board, the N.C. Mental Health Commission, and N.C. Rural Economic Development Center, is a minister, serving as pastor at Cornerstone Missionary Baptist Church, Greenville. His service also includes parliamentarian of the General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina. He was born in Opelousas, La. and is a product of Morehouse School of Religion.

The program chairperson, Ms. Earnestine C. Hannon of Roper, and co-chairman, E.V. Wilkins, are to be given much credit for a good committee and a splendid program. The committee (Washington County Caucus) were: Ms. Carolyn Nixon, Ms. Ann Keyes, Ms. Freda Worsley, Ms. Linda Davenport, Jimmy Woolard and Lorenzo Palin.

The major fundraising event annually for the caucus is the raffle. Ticket numbers are pulled by a youth, Terry Walker, of Washington, were 3021, third prize, \$125; 2326, second prize, \$250; and 5748, first prize, \$500, won by folks in Edenton, New Bern and Murfreesboro, respectively. None of the winners were present, or at least none admitted being present.

Many thanks to Rep. Eugene and Mrs. Rogers who supported Martin by purchasing an ad and ticket to the banquet last Saturday. Made a personal appearance, left their ticket with a request that a needy person be given the meal. The dinner was sent to a shut-in, Rudolph "Skip" Wilkins, who has been confined to his bed for more than 10 years.

The Martin County Democratic Women's Club will have a dinner meeting Oct. 15 at the Shamrock Restaurant at 6:30 p.m., Dutch treat.

The Martin County Branch, NAACP, is in the process of ordering its Holiday Seals and greeting cards. Please remember your friends through them this year.

REDD FOX

(Continued from page 1)

His entertainment skits were honed in the streets and nightclubs of black communities and he served a bitter apprenticeship as a dishwasher and slept under newspapers while pursuing his career. He was once jailed for stealing food.

Foxx was called "Chicago Red" to differentiate him from his friend, "Detroit Red," the young Malcolm X, who wrote in his autobiography that Foxx was "the funniest dishwasher on earth."

Foxx was a pioneer in standup comedy and acting. He was born John Elroy Sanford on Dec. 9, 1922 in St. Louis, Mo. He wasted no time starting his show business career. Along with three friends, he formed a washboard band playing on the streets of Chicago.

The band decided to take its act on the road and the four daring youngsters hopped a freight bound for New York City and the big time.

However, their rise to stardom was delayed for 30 days after three of the band members were picked up by railroad detectives and jailed.

Foxx narrowly escaped the same sentence. On his own, he made his way to Harlem, performing on street corners as a one-man band.

Reunited a month later, the group won a second prize in a talent show which was an engagement in a New Jersey nightclub and his career was off and running.

But when his buddies got homesick, he started a solo career.

At age 16, Foxx took a one-week job as an emcee at Gamby's Nightclub in Baltimore. During that stint, Fox developed his standup comedy routine. Later, he partnered with another comic, Slappy White, and they toured the ghetto clubs along the eastern seaboard.

Foxx then went west and signed a contract to produce more than 100 top-selling party album attractions.

He made his mark in television on "The Today Show" and became a favorite guest to star on variety and talk shows.

Foxx then branched into movie. After 37 years of entertaining, he acquired roles in movies such as "Cotton Comes to Harlem" and "Norman... Is That You?" with Pearl Bailey and Michael Warren. And then he made the leap to television in the NBC-TV situation comedy, "Sanford and Son," making him the second most popular television figure behind Archie Bunker on CBS-TV's "All in the Family."

He later appeared in a show called "The Red Fox Comedy Hour" on ABC-TV in 1977.

Although Foxx experienced bankruptcy and foreclosure on his properties in Hollywood, Calif., he managed to sustain his creative energies.

He had his own record company, "Redd Bird Records," and his nightclub acts in Las Vegas, Nev.

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