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Police Chief Would Be Quiet About Ingram Shooting

BY CASH MICHAELS
Contributing Writer

After an unarmed citizen was shot to death by a Raleigh police officer last November, the police chief wanted to inform the community of the details as soon as the next day, but was told not to by his superiors. This admission comes in the aftermath of what many supporters and critics of the police department and the city administration agree was a badly mishandled episode on the part of officials.

Raleigh Police Chief Frederick K. Heineman made the admission during a meeting in his office last Friday with several local press representatives. The meeting was arranged by Jayne Kirkpatrick, director of Raleigh's Public Affairs Office, to discuss ways of improving how the media secures information from the police department.

Chief Heineman, after listening to many of the concerns and problems some reporters have with confirming stories through his department, reassured them that he realized how important their job was, and that it was his responsibility to make sure that the media get all of the pertinent information they need for their stories. "I just didn't come out of the woodwork," Heineman said. "My job is to take care of you [the media]. Dissemination of information... that's my job, that's my responsibility."

At that point, he was asked by THE CAROLINIAN why no press conference or detailed public information session was held after the police shooting of Ivan Lorenzo Ingram last Nov. 8. After a drug suspect had been accidentally shot by an officer on March 23, he held a press conference about the matter the next morning.

"[After the Ingram shooting] I was told not to," said Heineman. "I wanted to hold a press conference at 1 o'clock that Saturday [the day after Ingram was shot], but I was told not to."

(See POLICE CHIEF, P. 2)

New Rap Video "Assassinates" Public Figure

NEW YORK, N.Y. (AP)—A new Public Enemy video in which the rap group kills make-believe Arizona officials for refusing to make Martin Luther King Jr. Day a state holiday was shown on "Entertainment Tonight" and MTV.

MTV spokeswoman Carol Robinson said, however, that there were no plans to put it on the cable music station's rotation of hit videos and it would be accompanied by a discussion each time before it is shown.

"The message we're concerned about is that if you don't see things my way we're going to kill you," she said. "We respect Public Enemy's passionate position but we do think it warrants discussion."

Chuck D, Public Enemy's lead rapper, told about 50 youngsters and others gathered at a Manhattan hotel for a news conference Tuesday that the video "is quite a radical point of view, most people would think, but I feel fine."

The video, "By The Time I Get to Arizona," begins with "a David Duke type character as governor of Arizona" denying he is racist when he refuses to acknowledge the holiday, Chuck said. Throughout the video are re-enactments of civil rights struggles from the '60s.

By the end of the video, viewers see a senator fall to his office floor after eating poisoned candy and the governor's car blown up after he steps into it. The killings are interspersed with re-enactments of King's assassination.

"It's a trip into the fantasy world of Public Enemy. You know, the big payback," Chuck said.

In a release, the group's publicist said Chuck in the video "spews venom at the misguided powers that were in the state of Arizona

(See RAP VIDEO, P. 2)



ADMIRING KING — Kristel Holloway, a first grader at E. C. Brooks visiting the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Gardens here admires the King statue shortly after hearing her father, Rev. Johnnie Holloway of Williams Grove Baptist Church speak of the great deeds of Dr. King. Kristel asked her mother, Mrs. Judy Holloway, to accompany her to the King Memorial Gardens. (Photo by James Giles)

Efforts To Integrate Inner-City Schools Seen Falling Far Short

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP)—Efforts to desegregate the nation's inner-city schools have become futile because there are no longer enough white students for urban classrooms, the National School Boards Association says.

That likely will force school integration battles to shift to suburban America, where there is "a very large minority migration underway," the group said in a study released week.

The shift "leaves behind increasingly concentrated low-income minority communities within central-city school districts" that can no longer be meaningfully desegregated, the study said.

Integration of inner-city public schools has become "an exercise in futility" as the pool of white students has shrunk while minority populations have grown over the last 20 years.

The study, commissioned by the association's Council of Urban Boards of Education, was conducted by Gary Orfield, professor of education and social policy at Harvard University, and Franklin Montford of the University of Wisconsin.

Orfield said the study was based on 1988 data from 40,000 schools collected by the Education Department's Office of Civil Rights.

Among other findings: •Segregation of blacks held flat nationally from 1980 to 1988, even as the Reagan administration pushed to allow a return to neighborhood schools in areas that had court-ordered busing plans in effect.

•By some measures, segregation did increase in the late 1980s for black students in the Northeast and Midwest and for Hispanics in the West and Midwest.

•St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Kansas City, Mo., have used deseg-

Segregation of blacks held flat nationally from 1980 to 1988, even as the Reagan administration pushed to allow a return to neighborhood schools in areas that had court-ordered busing plans in effect. Hispanic segregation has dramatically increased since the 1960s.

"Fewer white children were being born in many areas and a continually smaller share are growing up in big central cities or their older suburbs," the report said.

Hispanic segregation in inner-city schools has grown steadily while black integration has held steady at the level of the early 1970s, the study said.

"Hispanic and Asian immigration is accounting for a substantial share of the nation's population growth and Hispanics are locating very disproportionately in some of the nation's largest urban centers," it said.

By 1986, the study said, the 25 largest urban school systems had 27 percent of the nation's black students and 30 percent of Hispanics—but only 3 percent of whites.

regation plans including both city and suburban districts to stabilize the percentage of white enrollment while providing some increase in integration and better educational choices.

•The study said some larger suburban school systems are facing rapidly increasing minority enrollment.

"This opens both new possibilities of racial integration and new risks of extending large new patterns of segregation across major sectors of suburbia," it said.

Orfield said that while blacks remain significantly less segregated than they were before the civil rights movement of the 1960s, Hispanic segregation has increased dramatically.

14th Annual Minority Health Conference Set For Chapel Hill

See Page 3

Chuck D. of Public Enemy To Speak At Duke University On Jan. 29

See Page 9

Martin Luther King Celebration Planned

As the 63rd birthday approaches for the slain civil rights leader, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a number of events have been planned in celebration on the official national holiday, recognizing the man and the legacy he left for all people.

The Raleigh-Wake Martin Luther King Celebration Committee chairman, Rev. Leonard Farrar, states, "The committee has been working extremely hard to offer something special on Dr. King's birthday. As beloved as the lessons and memories are, so are the activities we sponsor; this year is no exception."

The U.S. Congress declared, and former President Ronald Reagan signed into law, a bill declaring 1986 the start of a national holiday to be celebrated on the third Monday of each January. King's birthday is actually Jan. 15.

The Raleigh-Wake Committee was one of the first in the nation to be organized for the sole purpose of planning and promoting the holiday. Last January, the federal King Holiday Commission in Washington recognized the Raleigh-Wake Com-

mittee observances as a model for communities nationwide.

Lloyd M. Davis, executive director of the federal commission, stated, "After examining and participating in Raleigh's programs, we have concluded that their activities are among the best planned and implemented in the country. We here in Washington and the King Center in Atlanta are very knowledgeable of the outstanding service they provide each year."

This year's events mark the seventh year the group has organized local activities. The 1992 official celebration will take place on Jan. 20. The observance starts with an 8 a.m. prayer breakfast at Broughton High School cafeteria. The guest speaker, the Rev. Ann F. Lightner, pastor of Mt. Calvary AME Church in Baltimore, Md., will be joined by numerous civic, religious and government officials.

The King Memorial March will leave the Capitol Building at 11 a.m. and wind its way through downtown Raleigh to the Memorial Auditorium. (See DR. KING, P. 2)

Parents Hopeful After Wake School Summit

BY CASH MICHAELS
Contributing Writer

"It's been like a dream come true... a wall has been lowered here," said an emotional Columbus Presley, an African-American parent with five children in the Wake County school system. Like many other black parents, Presley has been highly critical of the public schools in the past for allegedly not listening to the concerns of black parents when they complained. But last Friday and Saturday was different... the system finally listened.

Hundreds of parents, teachers, principals, administrators and even school board members came together in the Jane S. McKimmon Center at N.C. State University last weekend, for a two-day African-American Parents' Educational Summit, sponsored by N.C. State, Wake County Public Schools and the Wake County Education Foundation.

The concept for the summit, devised by Dr. Lawrence Clark, associate provost at NCSU, incorporates the community, the school and the home as the three basic components that are key to maximizing the full learning potential of youth. With the theme, "It Takes a Whole Village to Raise a Child," the home component and the parental perspective of the black student's relationship with the school became the focus of the first of three planned summits.

Issues that have historically been

at the core of black parents' rocky relationship with the public schools, like mistrust, tracking black children to low-achiever classes, and the plight of the black male child, were discussed in detail during a video-assisted panel discussion Friday evening, and then in greater detail during four workshops that specifically focused on these concerns on Saturday.

In both sessions, parents were encouraged to put tough questions to Dr. Robert Wentz, superintendent of Wake County Schools, as well as teachers, principals and administrators. By most estimates, the dialogue was positive, valuable, and a building block toward further discussions about other important issues, like multicultural curricula. As Presley told THE CAROLINIAN, this is a symbolic door that has never been opened before.

"Fighting so hard in the community, I was almost at a point of giving up..." said Presley. "Many times I'm saying to myself, 'God, how can you allow this to happen to these young kids? You know what's going on.' But this summit came up, and being here... I was just overwhelmed. Tears came into my eyes to see that my prayers, and the prayers of many other parents, had been answered."

Presley said he would now go back into the community to let other

(See SCHOOL SUMMIT, P. 2)

N.C. Bar Association Honors Attys. Julius Chambers & Annie Kennedy

Seven North Carolina lawyers were honored Wednesday as the N.C. Bar Association established Justice Funds in their names.

A reception and ceremony, featuring Supreme Court Chief Justice James G. Exum and NCBA President Rhoda B. Billings, announced the seven names.

Those honored were Wade M. Gallant, Jr. (1930-1988) of Winston-Salem, Frank H. Kennedy (1893-1975) of Charlotte, Hugh L. Lobbell (1908-1982) of Charlotte, Joseph T. Nall (1942-1989) of

Smithfield and George M. Smedes (1850-1885) of Raleigh.

Also honored and on hand for the event were Julius L. Chambers, 55, of Charlotte and Annie Brown Kennedy, 67, of Winston-Salem.

A Justice Fund honors lawyers, past and present, whose careers have demonstrated dedication to the pursuit of justice and outstanding service to the profession and the public.

These funds are gifts to the N.C. Bar Foundation's Endowment of \$25,000 by one or more persons

honoring an individual.

Those individuals receive special recognition in the form of a permanent bronze plaque and a biographical sketch housed at the Bar Center. To date, 37 Justice Funds have been established.

The money goes to fund or help fund worthy projects such as a Senior Citizens Legal Handbook, a War on Drugs Symposium, law-related activities for school-aged children and educational opportunities for attorneys to better serve the public.

The N.C. Bar Association, the largest voluntary legal or professional organization in the state with more than 9,500 members, provides services to attorneys and the general public.

The N.C. Bar Foundation Endowment was established in 1987 to form an ongoing financial resource. Through June 1991, the endowment had approved funding of more than \$175,000.

Julius L. Chambers was born in 1936 in Mt. Gilead. He received his undergraduate degree from North Carolina College (now North Carolina Central University) in Durham. Chambers received his M.A. degree in history from the Univer-

(See N.C. BAR, P. 2)



ANNIE BROWN KENNEDY



JULIUS CHAMBERS