



MARK YOUR CALENDAR
THIS JUNE IS FILLED WITH BIG MOVIES
AND FUN IN THE SUN. **GO TRIAD**

NEWS & RECORD

Thursday, May 29, 2014

Greensboro, North Carolina

75 CENTS

New plan to raise teacher pay

Sen. Phil Berger Sr. says the GOP proposal would boost average salaries by 11 percent.

By MARQUITA BROWN AND AMANDA LEHMERT
marquita.brown@news-record.com
amanda.lehmer@news-record.com

RALEIGH — Most North Carolina teachers would see their pay increase

about 11 percent under a plan that Republican state senators announced Wednesday.

Salaries for some teachers would go up as much as 20 percent — if they accept the strings attached to that plan.

The \$468 million proposal not only would provide teachers with their first significant raise in about five years, it also would be the largest

teacher pay raise in the state's history, Senate leader Phil Berger Sr. said at a news conference in Raleigh.

"To attract and keep the best educators in the classroom, the Senate budget will include an average pay increase for our teachers of over 11 percent," said Berger (R-Rockingham).



Berger

Under the proposal, legislators would grant bonuses to teachers already working toward a master's degree, and money would be made available for additional performance bonuses for up to 35 percent of the teachers in the state's school systems. The plan also would repeal a law that eliminates

teacher tenure by 2018. Instead, teachers would have to give up their tenure — due process rights — to get on the newly proposed pay scale and get paid more in less time. Pay would remain flat for those who opt to keep their tenure.

North Carolina teachers typically earn career status, or tenure, after about four years. That status grants them the right to request a hearing before

being fired. State law also lists 15 reasons why teachers can be fired even if they have tenure.

"If tenure is important to them, if they feel that is something that is that important to them, they can keep it," Berger said.

The extra layer of job protection is that important for Amy Harrison, a special education teacher in

See Teachers, Page A5

MAYA ANGELOU: 1928-2014

BEYOND WORDS

Friends, fans reflect on Angelou's legacy

MORE COVERAGE

- Watch a video and look through photos at news-record.com.
- Local and national officials remember the poet, author, AS
- Maya Angelou AS
- Impact on Special Olympics AS
- Winston-Salem, especially at Christmas, AS
- Despite many options, Angelou came home to the South, where she influenced our communities and our lives. Editorial, AS

By DUSTY DEWIER-KANE

Maya Angelou lived on the world's stage, yet she personally touched the lives of so many. She served as Winston-Salem's first mayor in 2002 to seek the presidency of Bennett College and served on that school's board of trustees. She held a fundraising luncheon at her brownstone in New York City for Greensboro's International Civil Rights Center & Museum. She inspired 700 women at last year's United Way of Greater Greensboro's Women in Philanthropy luncheon.

See Legacy, Page A5



She refused to pull back from experiencing life

By MICHAEL HOWERTT

Maya Angelou lived a life that epitomized one of her most famous poems, "Still I Rise": "You may write me down in history / With your bitter, twisted lies / You may tread me in the very dirt / But still, like dust, I'll rise. / And up until her death early Wednesday morning, she refused to shrink

from life. Angelou, famed poet, actress and activist whose words inspired generations of writers, died at the age of 86 at her home in Winston-Salem after a long illness. Her cause of death was not announced.

See Angelou, Page A5

Maya Angelou at the Congregation Shema and Beth Shalom Synagogue in New York City. Photo by David J. Phillip / AP

ON FRIDAY
Celebrities are working to stop paparazzi images of their kids. Life

FIND YOUR SECTION

| | | | |
|------------|----|------------|----|
| Arts | B6 | Letters | A3 |
| Classified | C6 | Obituaries | B4 |
| Community | B2 | Sports | C1 |
| Editorials | A9 | Year-End | A8 |

Copyright © 2014 News & Record

TODAY'S FORECAST

QUICKREAD

LOCAL & STATE

Greensboro women arrested at sit-in

Three Greensboro women take part in a sit-in at House Speaker Thom Tillis' Raleigh office, protesting the Republican legislature's policies. Two now face trespassing charges, after being arrested. Story, A5

NATION & WORLD

Google working on driverless cars

Google Inc. hopes to put 100 self-propelled cars on the road next year. That's right — no human (or steering wheel, gas pedal or brake pedal) needed. Select operators would test the vehicles. Your Business, A8

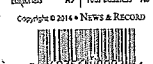
GTA rejects appeal over city bus contract

The Greensboro Transit Authority rejects an appeal by First Transit over the board's decision to hire Veolia Transportation Services. First Transit argues that the selection process was flawed. Story, A2

NEWS-RECORD.COM

QUESTION OF THE DAY: Share your opinions on important issues by answering the question of the day on our home page.

RETAIL THERAPY: Get insider tips on bargains and new stores at our Retail Therapy blog: www.news-record.com/blogs/davis_retail_therapy.



MAYA ANGELOU 1928-2014

Her life

- Birth name: Marguerite Johnson. She would take the stage name Maya Angelou as an adult.
- Age: 86. Born on April 4, 1928, in St. Louis, Missouri. She would spend some of her childhood in Stamps, Arkansas. She died May 28, at her home in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.
- Early career: Angelou studied drama and dance at San Francisco's Labor School, but dropped out to become the city's first black female cable car conductor. As a young single mother, she danced at a strip club before touring in productions of "Porgy and Bess." She worked on civil rights issues with Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X and met Nelson Mandela while spending several years in Egypt and Ghana.
- Autobiography: Angelou's book "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings" was released in 1969. She would write six more books about her life, along with more than 30 other works.
- Poetry: Angelou read her poem "On the Pulse of Morning" at the inauguration of President Bill Clinton in 1993. One of her best-known poems was "Still I Rise."

Her words

From 1969's "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings":
 "Late one day, as we were attending to the pigs, I heard a horse in the front yard (it really should have been called a driveway, except that there was nothing to drive into it, and ran to find out who had come riding up on a Thursday night. The used-to-be chestnut as reliably straddled his horse. His nonchalance was meant to convey his authority and power over even dumb animals. How much more capable he would be with the goat. It went without saying, his tongue joggled in the brittle air from the side of the store, Bailey and I heard him say to Momma, Annie, tell Willie he better lay low tonight. A crazy nigger messed with a white lady today. Some of the boys'll be coming over here later. Even after the slow drag of years, I remember the sense of fear which filled my mouth with hot, dry air and made my body tight."

From "On the Pulse of Morning" which Angelou read at President Bill Clinton's inauguration in 1993:
 "You, created only a little lower than the angels, have crouched too long in the boiling divisions
 Have lain too long
 Face down in ignorance.
 Your mouths spilling words
 Armed for slaughter.
 The used-to-be chestnut as reliably straddled his horse. His nonchalance was meant to convey his authority and power over even dumb animals. How much more capable he would be with the goat. It went without saying, his tongue joggled in the brittle air from the side of the store, Bailey and I heard him say to Momma, Annie, tell Willie he better lay low tonight. A crazy nigger messed with a white lady today. Some of the boys'll be coming over here later. Even after the slow drag of years, I remember the sense of fear which filled my mouth with hot, dry air and made my body tight."
 "Across the wall of the world,
 A river sings a beautiful song. It says,
 Come, rest here by my side."

From 1978's "Still I Rise":
 "Did you want to see me broken?
 Bowed head and lowered eyes?
 Shoulders falling down like teardrops,
 Weakness by my soulful cries.
 Does my haughtiness offend you?
 Don't you take it awful hard
 'Cause I laugh like I've got gold mines
 Digging in my own backyard?
 You may shoot me with your words,
 You may cut me with your eyes,
 You may kill me with your hatefulness,
 But still, like air, I'll rise."



Final tweet: "Listen to yourself and in that quietude you might hear the voice of God." (Posted May 23)

what they're SAYING

"Maya Angelou has been a towering figure at Wake Forest and in American culture. She had a profound influence in civil rights and racial reconciliation. We will miss profoundly her lyrical voice and always keen insights."
 —Wake Forest University President Nathan O. Hatch

"I remember she told us how important it was for us to be the rainbow in people's lives... More than 700 women were hanging on her every word."
 —Michelle Getters-Clark, president and CEO of the United Way of Greater Greensboro

"Dr. Angelou was a national treasure and we are all saddened by this great loss; but, we can rejoice that we have her words to continue to inspire and renew us. As Bennett College reflects upon her life's journey, we are compelled to epitomize her ideals for diversity, wisdom and grace."
 —Bennett College President Rosalind Fae-Hill

Bookstores felt Angelou's impact

BY FRANK DANIEL
 Winston-Salem Journal

WINSTON-SALEM — Special Occasions bookstore had its own black Santa Claus for years during the holidays, but a lot of people probably didn't know it was there, says Angela Ed. Ed McCarter, who with his wife, Miriam, owns the bookstore on Lawrence Street, off Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, said that in a Santa that she had noticed that the Santas at malls "were all of another persuasion and it would be nice if our children would have a chance to see a Santa that was more like them."

He said Angelou offered to pay for the black Santa, but he said, "No," telling her that he was simply grateful for her suggestion.

So the McCarters started Soulful Santa.

The black Santa Claus arrived at the store in a vanus truck from the early 1990s until 2011, including in a firetruck and a limo. The tradition didn't stop until Special Occasions closed in 2011 after 25 years in business. The bookstore reopened in 2013, specializing in hard-to-find books and other merchandise. So far Special Occasions has not restarted Soulful Santa, but McCarter said he will probably consider it.

McCarter said he will never forget Angelou.

"She was a jewel," he said. "He described her as a favorite's aunt whenever she talked to people."

"She just had a way of connecting," he said. "It was like she knew something about you that you weren't sure anybody else knew."

Miriam McCarter said that they had a good relationship with Angelou as a friend and supporter.

"She had certainly lived a rich and full life," Miriam McCarter said.

Angelou launched some of her book tours from Special Occasions.

"She did everything she could do to help us succeed," Ed McCarter said.

He recalled the time Angelou was shopping in his bookstore and he went up to her to thank her for mentioning Special Occasions in an article in US Airways in-flight magazine.

He said to her, "I really appreciate the fact that you said we were one of the three best bookstores in Winston-Salem."

Then he realized he had gotten her quote wrong.

He said Angelou told him, "That's not what I said. I said that you were one of the three best in the country."

Miriam McCarter said that Thanksgiving was a special time of the year for Angelou, when many of her friends and family members, including celebrities, from throughout the world would come to her home in Winston-Salem.

"He ran a bus from her home to our shop for all of these people to start their Christmas shopping with us," Miriam McCarter said.

Angelou's fans have been calling Special Occasions and other bookstores in Winston-Salem trying to get their hands on her books, especially "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings."

By 2 p.m. Wednesday, Jason Dill, the merchandising manager for Barnes & Noble Booksellers on Hampton Inn Court, said that the bookstore had received at least a dozen calls and people were coming into the store to pick up books.

"We will have more people (come in), because she's such a local author," Dill said.

A customer stopped by Edward McKay Used Books & More on Oakwood Drive early Wednesday morning and bought practically all of Angelou's books in stock, except for two, said Claire O'Sullivan.

"I finally get to carry a good amount of her books," said O'Sullivan, who runs the bookstore's children's section.

"One of the great privileges and joys in my life has been to know, to love and to be loved by Dr. Maya Angelou... I think her greatest legacy is that she believed in, lived her life by and urged all of us to know and to love each other and to resist making each other 'the other.'"
 —Jhanetta B. Cole, former Bennett College president

"She was a towering figure, an inspirational example of someone able to triumph over adversity through sheer determination. She had a varied career path that showed courage and an ability to create opportunity where others might have thought none existed."
 —Kathy Manning, Greensboro attorney, community volunteer and philanthropist

"She always talked about giving back, about being courageous, about standing up for what you believe in."
 —Mikha "Skip" Abston, co-founder and board member of the International Civil Rights Center & Museum

"She dedicated her life to continuing to educate the community and future generations about acceptance of civil rights, about how to build a world that is beyond bias, bigotry and prejudice."
 —Susan Feit, executive director of the National Conference for Community and Justice of the Piedmont Triad

Angelou
 Continued from Page A1

A horse with a police escort pulled away from her house about 9 a.m. Wednesday.

"Her family is extremely grateful that her ascension was not belated by a loss of acuity or comprehension," her son, Guy B. Johnson, said in a statement posted on Angelou's Facebook page. "She lived a life as a teacher, activist, artist and human being who was devoted to equality, tolerance and peace. The family is extremely appreciative of the time we had with her and we know that she is looking down upon us with love."

W.C. Bryant, who served as her driver for years and provided security for Angelou, told The Associated Press that Angelou spent her last day in her home proofreading her new book chronicling her experiences with national and world leaders.

A nurse made her briefly check out Angelou at 8 a.m. Wednesday, Bryant said. Angelou had been watching television, and the nurse could hear her changing the channel. An hour later, when the nurse returned, Angelou was dead, Bryant said.

Russell Funeral Home is handling the funeral arrangements, which were incomplete as of Wednesday afternoon. Angelou was a member of Mount Zion Baptist Church in Winston-Salem. Wake Forest University is also planning to hold a memorial service, but details were incomplete Wednesday.

"Maya Angelou has been a towering figure — at Wake Forest and in American culture. She had a profound influence in civil rights and racial reconciliation. We will miss profoundly her lyrical voice and always keen insights," said Nathan O. Hatch, the university's president.

Angelou's health had been declining recently. She was unable to attend the 2014 MJB Beard Awards luncheon in Houston that was scheduled for Friday, where she was to be honored before the annual Civil Rights Awards.

Angelou canceled an event last month in Fayetteville, Arkansas, because she was recovering from an "unexpected ailment" that sent her to the hospital.

Angelou was best known for her six autobiographical works,



FROM NEWS & RECORD

Maya Angelou shows her appreciation to Michelle Getters-Clark, the president and CEO of United Way of Greater Greensboro, after receiving a Lifetime Achievement Award at the group's Women in Philanthropy luncheon on May 14, 2013.

particularly her first memoir, "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings," and her poems, including "On the Pulse of Morning," which she read at President Bill Clinton's inauguration in 1993. But she also wrote plays, screenplays and television scripts. In 2011, she received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor.

She was an introspective person, who sometimes held up in a hotel room with a deck of cards to play solitaire as she wrote. But Angelou was also a born entertainer. She loved a crowd and recorded calypso songs, sang, danced and acted.

Angelou's tale of struggle, survival and triumph resonated with readers. In all of her work, she emphasized the commonality of human experience.

"Human beings are more alike than we are unalike," she was fond of saying.

Angelou proved that saying. Over the years, she appeared on local and national stages with a wide range of notables, including former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and TV personality Oprah Winfrey.

1950s when she began performing as a dancer and singer. The name was a variation on the surname of her first husband, Tosh Angelou.

Angelou first found fame with her autobiography, "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings," published in 1969 and nominated for the National Book Award.

The book told the story of her childhood in the 1930s and '40s. Angelou and her brother, Bailey, were sent to live with their grandmother in Stamps, Arkansas, when she was 5. There a young Angelou was exposed to the racism and poverty of the Deep South but also to the strength and sustenance of family ties and the Baptist church.

"You have to really have grit if you are to grow up and survive in Arkansas," Angelou later said of her experiences there.

In leaving home, Angelou described her journey from Arkansas to St. Louis, where she and Bailey were sent to live with her mother, Vivian Baxter Johnson. There she was raped by her mother's boyfriend at age 7.

Her mother's boyfriend was convicted of the crime, but was released the same day. Soon after, he was found beaten to death. Angelou feared that her words had caused the man's death and she barely spoke for the next six years.

Angelou returned to Stamps, where a local woman, Bertha Flowers, encouraged her interests in reading and writing.

Angelou admired the works of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Langston Hughes, Charles Dickens and William Shakespeare.

"I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings" ends with the birth of Angelou's son, Guy Johnson, himself a writer.

During the 1950s, '60s and '70s, Angelou lived a peripatetic life. She toured Africa and Europe as a featured dancer in a production of "Porgy and Bess."

Angelou had begun writing while living in Los Angeles. At first she wrote song lyrics, then poetry and short stories. She met author John O. Killens and showed him some of her work. Killens urged her to come to New York and join the Harlem Writers Guild.

The guild was founded in 1950 by a group of writers, scholars and activists that included Killens, Rosa Guy and others.

Angelou appeared in an off-

Broadway play in New York and began attending the writers' guild. She worked for an English-language newspaper in Cairo and was a teacher at the University of Ghana, where her son attended school.

Making a home

"Caged Bird" not only gained national attention, the book got the attention of black students at a small Baptist college in the South, who invited Angelou to campus to speak at a Black Awareness Week in 1973.

Angelou said she "wrapped her courage around her purse," and came to Winston-Salem to speak at Wake Forest. She needed the speaking fees from Southern schools, she said, and she felt she needed to come to terms with her past in the South.

Angelou would return to the campus several times over the next eight years. The university gave her an honorary doctorate of letters in 1977.

In 1982, Angelou became the Reynolds Professor in American studies, a lifetime appointment. Edwin Wilson, the provost of Wake Forest from 1967 to 1990, characterized her hiring as courageous. Angelou didn't even have a bachelor's degree, and she was one of a few full-time black professors at a mostly white Southern school.

Angelou brought a touch of glamour to Winston-Salem, a midsize Southern city with a sleepy air.

She inhabited a small galaxy of the first-name famous — Maya, Oprah, Martha and Madonna. While such friends as author Toni Morrison stayed home to write, Angelou embarked on a dizzying array of projects — from writing a line of Hallmark cards to naming some Crayola crayons.

She once told a reporter that she dared not think of retirement because retirement meant, to her, a pulling back from life.

And she was happy.

"I'm not giddy, I'm sorry to say. I have my giddy moments. I have a beloved family and loving friends and I'm greatly loved — and I'm grateful for it... I have work to do. I think we really identify ourselves, to ourselves, by the work we do. I laugh as much as I can and cry when I have to, without apology, I think that's happy."

"She dedicated her life to continuing to educate the community and future generations about acceptance of civil rights, about how to build a world that is beyond bias, bigotry and prejudice."

— Susan Feit, executive director of the National Conference for Community and Justice of the Piedmont Triad

"With a kind word and a strong embrace, she had the ability to remind us that we are all God's children; that we all have something to offer. And while Maya's day may be done, we take comfort in knowing that her song will continue, 'flung up to heaven' — and we celebrate the dawn that Maya Angelou helped bring."
 —President Barack Obama

"What stands out to me most about Maya Angelou is not what she has done or written or spoken, it's how she lived her life. She moved through the world with unshakable calm, confidence and a fierce grace. I loved her, and I know she loved me. I will profoundly miss her. She will always be the rainbow in my 'clouds.'"
 —Oprah Winfrey

Tragedy to triumph

Angelou was born Marguerite Annie Johnson in St. Louis on April 4, 1928. Her older brother Bailey gave her the nickname Maya. She adopted the last name of Angelou during the early

1950s when she began performing as a dancer and singer. The name was a variation on the surname of her first husband, Tosh Angelou.

Angelou first found fame with her autobiography, "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings," published in 1969 and nominated for the National Book Award.

The book told the story of her childhood in the 1930s and '40s. Angelou and her brother, Bailey, were sent to live with their grandmother in Stamps, Arkansas, when she was 5. There a young Angelou was exposed to the racism and poverty of the Deep South but also to the strength and sustenance of family ties and the Baptist church.

"You have to really have grit if you are to grow up and survive in Arkansas," Angelou later said of her experiences there.

In leaving home, Angelou described her journey from Arkansas to St. Louis, where she and Bailey were sent to live with her mother, Vivian Baxter Johnson. There she was raped by her mother's boyfriend at age 7.

Her mother's boyfriend was convicted of the crime, but was released the same day. Soon after, he was found beaten to death. Angelou feared that her words had caused the man's death and she barely spoke for the next six years.

Angelou returned to Stamps, where a local woman, Bertha Flowers, encouraged her interests in reading and writing.

Angelou admired the works of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Langston Hughes, Charles Dickens and William Shakespeare.

"I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings" ends with the birth of Angelou's son, Guy Johnson, himself a writer.

During the 1950s, '60s and '70s, Angelou lived a peripatetic life. She toured Africa and Europe as a featured dancer in a production of "Porgy and Bess."

Angelou had begun writing while living in Los Angeles. At first she wrote song lyrics, then poetry and short stories. She met author John O. Killens and showed him some of her work. Killens urged her to come to New York and join the Harlem Writers Guild.

The guild was founded in 1950 by a group of writers, scholars and activists that included Killens, Rosa Guy and others.

Angelou appeared in an off-

Broadway play in New York and began attending the writers' guild. She worked for an English-language newspaper in Cairo and was a teacher at the University of Ghana, where her son attended school.

Making a home

"Caged Bird" not only gained national attention, the book got the attention of black students at a small Baptist college in the South, who invited Angelou to campus to speak at a Black Awareness Week in 1973.

Angelou said she "wrapped her courage around her purse," and came to Winston-Salem to speak at Wake Forest. She needed the speaking fees from Southern schools, she said, and she felt she needed to come to terms with her past in the South.

Angelou would return to the campus several times over the next eight years. The university gave her an honorary doctorate of letters in 1977.

In 1982, Angelou became the Reynolds Professor in American studies, a lifetime appointment. Edwin Wilson, the provost of Wake Forest from 1967 to 1990, characterized her hiring as courageous. Angelou didn't even have a bachelor's degree, and she was one of a few full-time black professors at a mostly white Southern school.

Angelou brought a touch of glamour to Winston-Salem, a midsize Southern city with a sleepy air.

She inhabited a small galaxy of the first-name famous — Maya, Oprah, Martha and Madonna. While such friends as author Toni Morrison stayed home to write, Angelou embarked on a dizzying array of projects — from writing a line of Hallmark cards to naming some Crayola crayons.

She once told a reporter that she dared not think of retirement because retirement meant, to her, a pulling back from life.

And she was happy.

"I'm not giddy, I'm sorry to say. I have my giddy moments. I have a beloved family and loving friends and I'm greatly loved — and I'm grateful for it... I have work to do. I think we really identify ourselves, to ourselves, by the work we do. I laugh as much as I can and cry when I have to, without apology, I think that's happy."

1950s when she began performing as a dancer and singer. The name was a variation on the surname of her first husband, Tosh Angelou.

Angelou first found fame with her autobiography, "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings," published in 1969 and nominated for the National Book Award.

The book told the story of her childhood in the 1930s and '40s. Angelou and her brother, Bailey, were sent to live with their grandmother in Stamps, Arkansas, when she was 5. There a young Angelou was exposed to the racism and poverty of the Deep South but also to the strength and sustenance of family ties and the Baptist church.

"You have to really have grit if you are to grow up and survive in Arkansas," Angelou later said of her experiences there.

In leaving home, Angelou described her journey from Arkansas to St. Louis, where she and Bailey were sent to live with her mother, Vivian Baxter Johnson. There she was raped by her mother's boyfriend at age 7.

Her mother's boyfriend was convicted of the crime, but was released the same day. Soon after, he was found beaten to death. Angelou feared that her words had caused the man's death and she barely spoke for the next six years.

Angelou returned to Stamps, where a local woman, Bertha Flowers, encouraged her interests in reading and writing.

Angelou admired the works of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Langston Hughes, Charles Dickens and William Shakespeare.

"I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings" ends with the birth of Angelou's son, Guy Johnson, himself a writer.

During the 1950s, '60s and '70s, Angelou lived a peripatetic life. She toured Africa and Europe as a featured dancer in a production of "Porgy and Bess."

Angelou had begun writing while living in Los Angeles. At first she wrote song lyrics, then poetry and short stories. She met author John O. Killens and showed him some of her work. Killens urged her to come to New York and join the Harlem Writers Guild.

The guild was founded in 1950 by a group of writers, scholars and activists that included Killens, Rosa Guy and others.

Angelou appeared in an off-