

Politicos Finances

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 Butler's assets were: his \$10,000 in personal property, and his law firm proprietorship, valued at \$50,000. On the debit side, Pfefferkorn listed mortgages totaling \$97,000, a note for \$12,000 and \$4,000 on Mastercharge, Ready Reserve, etc. His 1976 income totaled \$70,352.25 and paid \$20,027.16 in federal income tax.

Cecil Butler, the first candidate to call for financial disclosure, released his statement at 2 p.m. Tuesday. He stated that he will be a full-time mayor, because if elected he will resign his present position as a counselor with disadvantaged boys to devote all his time to the office of mayor.

Butler's assets were: his \$32,000 residence, \$2,000 in furniture, \$500 personal effects, and his annual salary of \$8500. His liabilities amounted to \$19,125, most of which is incurred in the \$16,000 mortgage on his house.

Wayne Corpening, contacted late Tuesday, said that he will soon make his financial disclosure, but that he has been out of town, and has not yet had time to compile his listings.

The fourth candidate in the Democratic primary Carl H. Russell refuses to make such a disclosure. "I don't feel that it's relevant," said Russell. "I think they ought to stick to the issues."

Renewal Removes Black Business

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move. The Fayetteville Street site was to be demolished. The elderly Pridgen was shown North Mangum Street site by Redevelopment officials.

A spacious building, just a little more rent than the Fayetteville location, the new location is on the right side of the traffic flow on a one-way street. During the Friday evening rush experienced by most grocers in Durham, on the day Pridgen was interviewed, the store was empty for one and a half hours.

Pridgen says since he moved in May business is about that way all the time. "You come by here in the morning and it ain't much business then either. The people just don't stir much here," Pridgen said.

Although he was given moving expenses and money to repair the plumbing and electrical systems in the building, Pridgen says "I don't think I was treated fairly by the urban renewal commission. He contends that the commission staffers that advised him to move to the new location should have advised him against the move, and should have helped to secure a building near his former customers.

Ben Perry, Executive Director of the Durham Redevelopment Commission (DRC) does not deny that too little assistance from them has been made available to Pridgen and other Black businesses that were forced from the Hayti district. Perry said a retail market analysis is not required or made when a business is forced by DRC from one site to another. Commenting on the lack of counseling for the small businesses, Perry said, "It's a lot better than it used to be but everybody knows that's one of our real short comings."

If Pridgen is able to hold on at his present location, where his cash register has never totaled more than \$60 any day since his May arrival, he may at anytime have another problem. He was advised to take the building but got only an oral, month to month lease. The Durham Redevelopment Commission, according to Perry, paid Pridgen \$1190 to repair the electrical system and the plumbing. Although Pridgen has made these extensive repairs, his rental agreement could not be ended any month by the building's owner simply by giving the Food Market advance notice of lease

termination 7 days before the end of the month.

Pridgen is not alone in his frustration, waiting and hoping business will pick up. There are many black entrepreneurs who were in the Hayti district who are no longer in business. Mrs. Vivian Edmonds, publisher of the Carolina Times, accompanied by several other black businesspersons, told Durham City Council members that of the 106 black businesses that were once viable in Hayti, fewer than half have survived.

Some of the businesses have suits pending in court against the Redevelopment Commission.

Black businessmen's problems with urban redevelopment are not isolated. In Winston-Salem, for example, the Winston Salem Chronicle reported on 3 September that a Black real estate developer Dr. J. Raymond Oliver, Jr., successfully won a sealed bid sale of a parcel of land from the Redevelopment Commission of Winston-Salem. But a stipulation that an ABC store had to be built on the property hung him up. After he submitted the plans to the Forsyth County ABC Board they rejected the plans thus voiding the sale. Without advertising the sale the second time, a white firm, the low bidder at the first sale, was sold the land because, allegedly the white firm's plans to build an ABC store were acceptable. Blacks in Winston-Salem began to speak out, and according to a 10 September news story appearing in the Chronicle, an investigation is underway by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Sources say HUD is also reviewing complaints by Durham's Black businessmen. Several have refused to settle with the Durham Redevelopment Commission and three others have refused to sell their land for the prices offered and moving expenses. The only Vestige now left in the once-thriving business district is 3 businesses on Pettigrew Street that refuse to sell and be moved.

The land on which those three remaining black businesses are located, a recent news story in the Durham Morning Herald reported, are the object of current negotiations on the property between the newspaper and the Commission. Blacks in both Winston-Salem and Durham say the irregularities are the result of conspiracies against Black businesses and Black land-owners. (CCNS)

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BLACK EVENTS QUIZ

(For use in secondary schools and colleges.)

1) What responsibility, if any, should an oil-rich black African nation like Gabon take toward impoverished communities in Africa, as in parts of Ethiopia?

Raised here is the question as to what Africans must do for themselves and for each other African nation.

2) Since the Patriotic Front of Rhodesia (or Zimbabwe) does not represent the largest numerical faction among blacks in Zimbabwe, what is your feeling as to why the Organization of African Unity endorsed this front as fit to be the official black voice in Zimbabwe? Is it tribally-related?

3) What do you make of the growing teen age unrest in South Africa? Is this a sign which is serious? Or does this seem more like a children's (or youth) disorder?

4) Should Africans condemn or be proud of Amin? There are obviously ambivalent feelings. Amin is looked upon as the great liberator who has "twisted the Lion's tail." He is seen as a man whom whites, at long last, fear. And he has been seen as indiscriminately cruel.

5) The white press has apparently begun a systematic effort to distort the drive of blacks for quota-setting, even though some forms of

restitution are apparently appropriate. If the assumptions here are true, is racism or polarization on the upswing? Or would you hold an altogether different view of what is going on? If so, please explain.

6) Black civil rights leaders have complained that the HEW guidelines for college desegregation in 6 key southern states allow from 5 to 10 years for remedial action. How would you assess this situation?

7) Benjamin Hooks, the new executive of the NAACP, has suggested that black Americans might turn America upside down. Should blacks be this militant? Is this too great a change in mood on the part of the NAACP? Is it best for blacks, as an oppressed minority, to proceed more slowly and so cautiously win friends?

8) There are signs in various parts of the country that the Ku Klux Klan remains active. Do you feel that it has changed greatly from its cruel past? Would you perceive this organization as a major threat or as a petty annoyance?

(The National Current Black Events Quiz is designed for classroom discussion and personal use. Is your school using it?)

Boycott Likely

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"They wouldn't do that on Reynolds Road," another person commented.

Dr. Warnie C. Hay, pastor of Galilee Baptist Church on Claremont Avenue, is uneasy about having the ABC Store constructed to face his church.

"There is a great need in east Winston for a shopping center," he said. "But I don't think that an ABC Store should be the top priority. That is playing east Winston cheap."

Integon Denies Bias

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December 1976, but was not granted an interview. The job was given to a white applicant with no previous experience in the insurance industry. That employee quit after three days and was replaced by another white employee who had not even bid for the job.

The class action suit further states that of 700 employees at Integon seventy are black. More than 100 blacks have applied for jobs with the

company and have been rejected. re-applied to Integon, on 5 separate occasions, her applications were rejected despite openings in her old department.

Delaine Renae Scott is still employed by Integon, but she charges that she received segregated train-

ing when she was hired in June, 1969, and that she does the same work as a white employee in her department, but the white

worker is ranked two grade levels higher, and correspondingly earns more. She applied for a received segregated train-

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Haley Protests Charges

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In a letter to the Redevelopment Commission dated February 2, 1976, Dr. Oliver explained his reason for withdrawing his bid. He wrote:

"I find that since the ABC Board broke faith with me and misled me into bidding for the property in question I cannot now go ahead with the development of that land. My bid price of \$16,000 was based on the fact that the ABC Board had promised to negotiate with me. But since they will not I will have to cancel my plans and PROBABLY BID ON THE LAND AGAIN AT A MUCH LOWER PRICE."

Haley says that he does not know what Dr. Oliver's difficulties were with the ABC Board, but that the Redevelopment Commission could not negotiate leases for developers.

Guy Ward, director of the ABC Board, stated that all three bidders had submitted plans to his office. The Board preferred the plan submitted by the Cumberland Development Corporation, so they refused to negotiate with Dr. Oliver.

Without a lease from the ABC Board, Dr. Oliver could not obtain the necessary financing to continue the project.

John Duncan, who represented Cumberland, says that that company was not contacted by the ABC Board.

The REdevelopment Commission advertised the parcel for sale again in December 1976. This time there was only one bidder: Wilson-Covington, repeating their original \$10,813 bid.

Dr. Oliver and Duncan both state that they did not receive notice of the land sale. William An-

draws of the Housing Authority stated in the press conference that he personally told Oliver of the sale, and that Oliver had no comment.

"I was not told," Dr. Oliver replied, when told

of Andrews' statement. In response to several black candidates for city office calling for an investigation of Redevelopment Commission, Haley expressed concern that the Commission was being used for "political

considerations." pointed out that the four tracts in the went to blacks: W Mutual Insurance, B King, and Kelly's B a fast-food operation built by Attorney R. Ray.

Museum Dedicated

the audience to a number of rousing spirituals, accompanying herself on the accordion. The response to Mrs. Watson was a warm one. She told the audience that in a youthful dream, God had told her to "Sing loud, the heavens will open and you will see a great crowd," and she has been following that directive ever since.

The Chatham County Fair is an annual event, instituted in 1950 by the same group of Black leaders who founded the Farm and Home Organization in the 1940's, in response to the needs of local Black farmers.

The Museum Committee, which will continue restoration of the Museum and the collection of artifacts for display, has also undertaken a project to develop a Black History Lending Library for use by educators in the area. Attorney Mildred Payton, legal advisor to the Fair Association and spokesperson for the Museum Committee expressed her hopes that such a library would serve to counteract the effects of a local deficit of such materials in the educational facilities. Contributions and inquiries may be addressed to Ms. Payton at Route 2 Box 53A, Pittsboro, N.C. 27312 or 100 Benbow Road, Greensboro, N.C. You may also contact her by phone at 910-272-9992.

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