

# The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNBRIDLED

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## Words Of Wisdom

One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.  
—James Russell Lowell  
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Nature made work a necessity, science made it a virtue, and habit can make it a pleasure.  
—Charles E. Becker

### Labor Day Holiday

The Carolina Times

will be closed on Monday, September 7, for the Labor Day Holiday. News items in door until 5 p.m. deadline, will be collected periodically during the day. Thank you.

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# Bishop Adams: Blacks Must Finance Selves For Liberation

By Donald Alderman

Developing a more realistic economic strategy, Bishop John H. Adams told an audience attending the NAACP's annual fund-raiser Saturday night. Blacks must spend dollars according to real needs and not because of the "seductive charm of materialism," Adams said. He called for the development of a black economic philosophy, wherein the black community can recirculate money before it leaves, and demonstrate more caring for each other.

We need to handle resources on the basis of our own philosophy, ethic and culture," Adams said. "We will never be free as long as you are financed by somebody else." The bishop applauded enthusiastically. In an address geared particularly toward the black middle class, Adams said, "we can discover our passion for justice," provided we stay in the black community to aid the less fortunate. Adams, bishop of the Second Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, remained in unison with the occasion — the Seventh Annual NAACP Freedom Fund Dinner — and urged steps for blacks to take toward liberation.



NAACP FREEDOM FUND DINNER

Bishop John H. Adams, (top photo) presiding prelate of the Second Episcopal District, African Methodist Episcopal Church, tells NAACP Freedom Fund Dinner audience that blacks need a new economic plan. Seated is Dr. Grady D. Davis, pastor of Union Baptist Church, Durham, who was the 1981 NAACP honoree. Bottom photo shows part of the capacity crowd on hand for the occasion. Photos by Silas Mayfield

# Minor Planet Named For Dr. M.L. King, Jr.

By Kelvin A. Bell

A minor planet (commonly referred to as an asteroid) has been named in memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The announcement, which came from the International Astronomical Union (IAU), marks the first time such a body has been named for an American black.

The announcement, published in the Minor Planet Circulars/Minor Planets and Comets, was brought to the attention of *The Carolina Times* by Dr. J.E. Gunter, a retired pathologist and amateur astronomer in Durham. Dr. Gunter, who first became interested in astronomy while taking a course at the Morehead Observatory in 1968, noted that some 2400 asteroids have been discovered since the discovery of Ceres in 1801. Of these, 2100 are well enough known in their orbits to have been named (mostly for mythological characters, astronomers, or their family members).

Gunter pointed out that there are

six major orbital elements which help provide precise determination of an asteroid's orientation in space and the size and ellipticity of the orbit. Once these elements are determined, then an asteroid can be named.

Asteroid No. 2305, discovered September 12, 1980 at Harvard College Observatory's Agassiz Station near Cambridge, Massachusetts, was named by the International Astronomical Union "in memory of Martin Luther King (1929-1968) the American civil rights leader who worked to bring about social, political and economic equality for blacks by peaceful means. A Baptist minister who received the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize, he preached 'non-violent resistance' to achieve full civil rights for all."

The IAU, whose membership is made up of all countries involved in astronomy, is the naming organization for craters on the moon, new satellites, asteroids, etc.

# Cong. Chisholm Shocked By View of Apartheid

Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm (D-NY) recently returned from an 18-day Congressional study mission to six nations on the African continent. Included in the itinerary was a four-day visit in South Africa, where she was shocked and depressed by the condition of that country's non-white residents under the apartheid system of racial segregation.

"I was just not prepared," the Congresswoman said, "for the first-hand evidence of harsh repression and discrimination in South Africa. I personally witnessed the desperation and human tragedy which is so prevalent there. I saw black women and children forcibly evicted, in the cold rain, from their makeshift shelters in Langa, an area the Government has declared off-limits to black squatters."

"I could see, in a starkness we in America are not used to, the human cost of apartheid. Black workers travel many hours each day from their homes to jobs in the city, and then must rush to leave the city's borders before sunset to avoid being 'detained' by

the police after dark. By conscious government decision, black communities are isolated, impoverished, neglected, and grossly underserved by basic public services. Anyone who protests these conditions is followed, harassed, arrested, or banned by an all-pervasive police power."

The Members of Congress spoke with a wide spectrum of government and community leaders. "Because of the weak and ambivalent U.S. policies on South Africa," Mrs. Chisholm explained, "neither side in the conflict was happy to see an American delegation. Government representatives accused us of meddling, and the blacks blamed us for our country's apparent condoning of the status quo. However, we all came away with a sense that

the South African Government is resisting reform and is perhaps even taking significant steps backward."

"Everywhere we heard," Representative Chisholm revealed, "great apprehension about the increasing chances for violent upheaval. Many blacks are determined that their children must not grow up under such a system, and the whites are equally determined to preserve their total domination of the economy and society. Prospects for peaceful change appear dim, and fading."

"I came back," the Congresswoman concluded, "believing the unbelievable about South Africa's racial system; and more important, I came back even more committed to ending any semblance of American support for it."

September is  
National  
Sickle Cell  
Month  
GIVE!

# Urban Enterprise Zone Act

Pros and Cons

By Donald Alderman

Last week's issue (August 29) facts and figures of the Urban Enterprise Zone Act of 1981. The bill's first introduction in 1980 was followed by many discussions and congressional debates, after which a remodeling measure was introduced in 1981. The bill has gained substantial bipartisan support in both houses of Congress and from many national organizations including the National League, the NAACP, the National Urban Coalition and the National League of Cities. Although the bill has gained influential endorsements, special provisions of the bill have not escaped criticism. This examines them.

Critics argue that while the limit on number of areas that can be designated enterprise zones in one year and for monitoring and evaluating experimental approach to inner revitalization, there are negative effects to zone limitation. Critics fear that HUD's designation discretion will inevitably lead to political maneuvering and favoritism. The bill provides that HUD give priority to the "most distressed areas." Labor experts also contend that the bill will not significantly reduce unemployment because a maximum of only 75 zones can be declared during the first three years of enactment. Minority groups that even though black unemployment may be reduced, the number of entrepreneurs may not increase because federal loan programs such as Small Business Administration have been severely reduced. Minority groups add that it is important to note the economic difference between reducing minority employment and increasing minority businesses.

## Local Commitment

The local commitment mainly consists of local and state government's relaxing regulations and reducing taxes to remove obstacles that may hinder the creation or smooth operation of new businesses. Labor and community groups argue that although the local commitment must be in writing, there is no provision strengthening commitments should conditions warrant enhancement. Critics suggest a formal Enterprise Zone contract be drawn up between the federal and local governments, allowing each party to offer extra incentives to ensure the creation of new business. For example, the bill provides for the local government to obtain local commitments from existing businesses to train the unskilled within a zone. To gain such business commitments, local and federal agencies may agree to additional incentives such as a reduction in those existing businesses' taxes. Critics fear that without a contract which will be flexible in providing extra incentives, existing business may not cooperate, and local governments may not be willing to fund training programs.

## Tax Incentives

Although employer tax incentives did not escape criticism, community groups are mostly concerned with employee tax incentives. Although employees may take a tax credit of five per cent off income taxes, community groups say the incentive may not significantly reduce the effect of the "poverty trap." Welfare recipients may not be inclined to work since their net income on low paying jobs may be less than welfare benefits. Unless workers within a zone are paid considerably more than the minimum wage, this effect will not be dodged, critics say. They add,

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# Reagan Proposes Further Attack On Minority Gains

By Donald Alderman

As spoken and feared by many Reagan foes, his attack on human needs and services as evidenced by his record budget slashing victory represented, only a preface of attacks on past gains won by blacks and other minorities. Last week, the President announced through his labor secretary, Raymond J. Donovan, proposals to relax affirmative action and anti-discrimination regulations for federal contractors, abandoning or severely reducing the federal commitment to assisting minorities in gaining a fair share of the multibillion dollars in federal contracts.

The current regulations grew out of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which was originally designed to give blacks a foothold in the public contract business. The Reagan administration contends the changes "will create incentives for voluntary compliance and put an end to mindless confrontation with employers."

The proposals would remove from affirmative action scrutiny about 75% of all employers who do business with the federal government. The administration contends, even so, that 77% of

workers presently affected would remain protected.

Black and other minority groups have charged that the relaxation of affirmative action regulations will mark a return to the "array of Jim Crow laws and customs which pervaded American society."

Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the NAACP, has expressed grave concern about the general thrust of the proposals.

He said: "It is no secret that black Americans and other minorities view with increasing alarm the drift of this Administration away from the strong and affirmative role in the civil rights arena."

Hooks challenged the Administration's assertion that only 25% of the minorities working for federal contractors will be affected. "Its (the regulations) purpose was not to freeze black advancement at some arbitrary level," Hooks explains, "but to expand opportunities in other areas where blacks have been excluded."

Hooks added that to eliminate affirmative action requirements for businesses that employ

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# Groups Lash Utility Rate Hike Proposal

By Donald Alderman

A diverse group of Durham community members and organizations voiced stern opposition to Duke Power Company's proposed rate increase of 19.7 per cent before a state Utilities Commission public hearing Monday night.

The often heated session lasted nearly four hours as almost forty speakers, representing themselves or organizations, presented facts and opinions as to why the rate increase should be denied.

About the only person speaking in favor of the \$211 million increase was Lloyd Gurley of the Durham Chamber of Commerce. His comments did not set well with many of the 200 or so persons packing the City Council chambers as many verbally expressed their contempt throughout his speech.

Duke Power contends

the increase is imperative to dodge possible power shortages in the Carolinas in the next decade. Its officials said the increase will help to build six nuclear power plants and aid their fight against inflation.

Sam Reed, appearing on behalf of the National Council of Senior Citizens - Piedmont Region, reminded Duke Power that senior citizens are aware of rising costs also. He said: "We too know something about inflation, since we face it day after day at the supermarket or at the gas pumps. We also know something about the monopolies like Duke Power, the big oil companies and others reaping huge profits at the expense of the common people."

Reed said Duke Power reported net profits of over \$311 million in 1980. He urged the electrical company to stop

playing politics with the public and not to put heavier financial burdens on consumers.

Ms. Julia Borberly-Brown of the Durham Voters Alliance said her efforts to conserve energy, as suggested by Duke Power advertising campaigns, are fruitless in saving her family money because the company regularly seeks rate increases.

Wells Eddleman, an energy consultant representing Citizens United for Fair Electric Rates, said Duke Power's return on investment is higher than any electric company in the Southeast. Stating further why the increase should be disallowed, he said the company's conservation rate penalizes the poor while aiding the wealthy.

Offering additional expert testimony in opposition to the rate increase was Dan Reese, an

(Cont)