

Special
Primary '82
Coverage

The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNDISGUISED

JUN 25 1982

(USPS 091-380)

Words Of Wisdom
Without faith a man can do nothing; with it all things are possible.
—Sir William Ocker
.....
Every duty which we omit obscures some truth which we should have known.
—Rushin

VOLUME 60 — NUMBER 25

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA — SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1982

TELEPHONE (919) 682-2913

PRICE: 30 CENTS

DISTRICT TWO RACE: A MIXED BAG

By Joseph E. Green
Four of six candidates for the 2nd District Congressional seat now held by L.H. Fountain, agree that jobs and the economy are among the major issues facing people who live in this district. They also agree that a good congressman will work to build a solid infrastructure that will attract jobs to the district, and will fight for a stronger national economy. The biggest disagreement comes when they begin talking about which of them should be the "good congressman" assigned by voters to do the job in

Washington for this district. Three Democrats want the job and will square off against each other in the Democratic primary. They are H.M. "Mickey" Michaux of Durham; James Ramsey of Roxboro; and I.T. "Tim" Valentine of Nashville. Three Republicans also want the job and must also go through a June 29 face-off. They are Jack Marin and Douglas Biddy, both of Durham and Barry Gardner of Rocky Mount. Biddy and Gardner could not be reached for interviews. The 2nd District,

"new" this election with the addition of Durham, includes Caswell, Granville, Halifax, Nash, Person, Vance, Warren and Wilson counties, plus O'Neals Township in Johnston County. Larger than normal voter turnouts are expected across the district, but the looming question, particularly as Michaux is concerned, is what percentage of the district's new registered black voters will go to the polls Tuesday. And for those voters who go to the polls, voting might well come down to popularity, because the Democratic candidates particularly

don't say much different regarding what the issues are, and how they should be addressed. Each of the candidates or their spokesmen said during interview last week that revitalization of the national economy would mean jobs for the unemployed in the 2nd District as well as business and economic growth. The district's unemployment rate ranges from 5 to 12% on a county-by-county basis. Each candidate except one, Jack Marin, wants the public to know, in a district that has a heavy percentage of black (Continued on Page 3)

County Affirmative Action — Major Issue

Page 4

Voters To Decide Five Constitutional Amendments Tuesday

Page 8

BLACK MINISTERS:

Hayti Must Come Before Civic Center

By Donald Alderman
Three of Durham's leading black ministers recently called for a "re-sounding 'no' vote" on the proposed downtown civic center, because the city has failed to make significant strides in the redevelopment of Hayti. Contacted by *The Carolina Times* last week for interviews on the relationship between the redevelopment of Hayti and the black vote on Tuesday's \$10.5 million bond referendum for the civic center, three black ministers took strong stands against black support for the bonds. One other leading minister, however, said the two issues are separate, and urged blacks to vote for the bond issue. Terming the destruction of Hayti and the city's failure to rebuild the former black community an "immoral act," Rev. L.H. Wheelchel said: "For us not to take a strong stand against the civic center will be a grave mistake, a carbon copy of the sellout of Hayti." Joining Rev. Wheelchel in criticizing city action on Hayti and calling for blacks to vote against the civic center are Dr. Earle Thorpe, associate minister of Ledge Rock Baptist Church; and Rev. Lorenzo Lynch, pastor of White Rock Baptist Church. "I think urban renewal was a manifestation of racism in its most gross form," said Dr. Thorpe. "Indeed, the destruction of Hayti was immoral. We might well take a posture of developing Hayti as our major thrust, because our concerns are peripheral and minor in the minds of white people." On the other side of the issue, Rev. W.W. Fasley, pastor of St. Joseph's AME Church and a member of the civic center support committee, said he thinks Durham needs a civic center. He believes that a black vote against the civic center could jeopardize the redevelopment of Hayti. He believes

that white elected officials and others will not support the Hayti redevelopment idea if blacks vote against the civic center. This position, however, overlooks the fact that the redevelopment of Hayti is not really a matter of political whim. By law, the city must develop the area. The only question is how, and that question is at the heart of the current Hayti-civic center controversy. Hayti, a bustling commercial and residential district, was long

recognized as the heart of Durham's black community until it was leveled more than 10 years ago by the city's urban renewal program. For the most part, the area's 54 acres have lain vacant for several years with no significant action of the city's part approve a comprehensive plan. It is not clear what efforts were made during the intervening years by local black leaders to push city officials' hands on the question of Hayti's redevelopment. Early this year, the ci-

ty produced a Hayti redevelopment proposal that featured housing as the centerpiece of the resurrected urban area. About the same time, a predominantly black group, the Hayti Development Corporation (HDC) unveiled its own plan that envisioned a Hayti restored to its former status as a mecca of local black business enterprises. Right on the heels of that clash came the city's plan for a proposed civic center downtown. This civic center, part of an office building, hotel complex, according to proponents, will spur development downtown, and bring life back to the city's urban heart. To many observers, it seemed that the old Hayti was viewed in the city's plan as a residential extension of the "new" downtown. This caused several black leaders to challenge the city's plans by saying that the black community would not support a civic center by voting for the \$10.5 million in general obligation bonds it will take to build the center unless the city put forth assurances that Hayti would be redeveloped. This spurred efforts by the city officials to negotiate a compromise between the city's original proposal and HDC's concept for Hayti redevelopment. What happened next? First, city officials said they would propose a \$1.5 million bond referendum for Hayti to be on the ballot along with the civic center bond vote. This way, the black community could vote for both concerns at the same time. But the Durham City Council shot that idea down, and instructed the city manager to put \$1.5 million for Hayti in his 1982-83 fiscal budget request. This would mean that blacks would have to vote for the civic center before knowing if the council would vote to appropriate the money. But when the vote was set for June 29, rather than the original date during early June, that plan became less workable because the new budget must be adopted by June 30, and budget discussions would reveal rather clearly the sense of the council on the Hayti money. Meanwhile, the civic center proposal was running into other problems unrelated to Hayti. One group of opponents offered an alternative plan that the council refused to consider. Then Wade Penny, a local businessman who must sell his property for the developer to build the entire complex, balked, throwing the entire plan into jeopardy. A public interest research group also called the proposed center a "boondoggle" that will benefit only Durham's elite, but would place an unfair tax burden on other citizens. Back on the Hayti (Continued on Page 8)

Judge Karen Galloway Wants To "Keep" Her Seat

By Marc Lee and Isajah Singletary
Durham's District Court race, a quiet but classic political battle, pits a young black woman facing her first political campaign, against a white man who obviously thinks she has not done a good job as a judge. Because judicial ethics prevent judgeship candidates from openly discussing either political or legal issues in vying for a seat on the bench, language in this race is "squeaky clean," but revealing nevertheless. For example, Richard "Dick" Chaney, a former assistant district attorney from April 1978 until he resigned in February 1982 to run for District Court judge, says: "I am committed to fair law enforcement and to restoring faith in the judicial system. I believe the judges who apply the law firmly, but fairly can do a great deal to restore faith in our judicial system." Euphemistically, his statement piggybacks on charges that Judge Galloway is too lenient. Ms. Galloway was appointed to the district court bench in 1980 by Governor Jim Hunt. She became the second black woman to hold a judgeship in North Carolina. Judge Galloway replies: "Those charges are made by people who really don't understand the judicial system which gives certain legal rights to everyone charged with a crime. I wonder what some of my critics would say if they were charged with a crime." So there you have it, the classic battle between "law and order" and "law and order and mercy." Ms. Galloway's career has clearly marked her as a champion of the latter. Fresh out of Duke's law school in 1974, and a junior member of the Durham law firm of Paul, Keenan, Rowan and Galloway, the young lawyer found herself in the middle of one of the nation's most controversial court cases. Joanne Little, a young black woman from Washington, N.C., was facing murder charges in the ice pick stabbing of a Beaufort County jailer, Clarence Allgood. As an important member of the 11-member Joanne Little defense team, Ms. Galloway's principle job was to help convince the jury that Ms. Little acted in self-defense. It was

not to be an easy job, because Ms. Little, street wise and tough, had a long petty larceny record and was in jail following her conviction of stealing. But hard work paid off and Ms. Little was acquitted of the murder charges. Ms. Galloway's legal star was certainly on the rise. Leaving the Paul firm in 1977, Ms. Galloway joined the firm of Loffin, Loffin, Galloway and Acker where she specialized in criminal cases until her 1980 bench appointment by Hunt. During those three years, though, Ms. Galloway established herself as a vocal advocate of more blacks and women in the judiciary and for more of a problem-solving approach to administering (Continued on Page 6)



NEWARK, N.J. — Victorious Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson greets supporters recently at the Hotel Robert Treat after winning his fourth term in office in a tight run-off race. UPI Photo

Durham DA's Race to Pit Two Former Colleagues

By Isajah Singletary
Dan K. Edwards and Ron Stephens worked together about six years ago as assistant district attorneys in the local District Attorney's office. But now, Stephens, who resigned from the office in 1979, two years after Edwards became District Attorney, is challenging his former colleague for the top slot. Stephens stops just short of saying Edwards is incompetent. The challenger also says he'll be a better district attorney because he has both defense attorney and prosecutor experience. He says, among other things, that the district attorney's office is less efficient because fewer cases are handled now than when he worked there, though the staff is larger. Stephens also maintains that Edwards allows too much plea bargaining, and that the office's bond policy is inconsistent and often unfair. Edwards, of course, says none of that is true, noting that his office handles more cases now, but they are counted differently. He denies excessive use of plea bargaining. But the problem with this race is that there are few, if any, independent standards by which either the charges or the explanations can be weighed. For example, Edwards worked in the district attorney's office, each charge against a defendant generated a separate bill of indictment. But now, according to Edwards, several charges will be included in one indictment. But it is not clear how the counting method actually affects the caseload of the district attorney's office since each charge, no matter how it is listed, must usually be handled separately if it goes to trial because the evidence is usually different. It is also difficult to assess when the use of plea bargaining becomes excessive because quite a number of factors come into play. For example, under the state's speedy trial (Continued on Page 6)

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Local Radio and Television Will Air Voting Information Throughout Election Day

By Patricia Williams

Durham radio and television stations will broadcast periodic election day updates Tuesday, beginning in early evening and continuing until the votes are counted. According to local elections officials, about 27,000 voters, or about 40 per cent of the 69,000 voters registered in Durham County, will go to the polls to choose between more than 30 candidates. They will also vote on several issues, ranging from five Constitutional amendments to the \$10.5 million bond issue proposal for a downtown Durham civic center. Stations that will cover the elections include WTVD-TV, Channel 11; WPTF-TV, Channel 28; and radio stations, WSRC, WDNC, WDCG/G-FM, WPTF, WDWS and WCHI. Both television stations will provide election returns every 30 minutes, by either cutting into regular programming, or by superimposing the information along the bottom of your television screen without interrupting regular programming. At WPTF, Roy Carden, executive news producer, said his station's coverage will begin after the 5:30 p.m. news, and will consist of brief updates every 30 minutes. He said that for the most part, the station will run the updates at the beginning of the regular program, and rejoin the program several minutes later. Since WPTF does not have a late night news show, this station's first complete election returns coverage will be on Wednesday. Mark Pimintel, assistant news director at WTVD, said Channel 11 updates will begin at 8 p.m. and run each 30 minutes thereafter until 10:30 p.m. Channel 11 will also do live reports on the 2nd District Congressional race and the Durham County sheriff's race in addition to its full coverage on the 11 p.m. newscast. On local radio, you can get periodic election returns reports that will supersede regular programming once each hour. All but one local station will broadcast complete returns after the entire vote is counted on Tuesday night. Station WSRC will sign off about 8:15, and its first complete report of the results will be broadcast Wednesday morning.

Blacks Across 2nd District Flock to Register to Vote

By Patricia Williams

Apparently sparked by an opportunity to elect North Carolina's first black Congressman since 1901, blacks in Durham and across the 10-county 2nd District, have flocked to register to vote. In Durham County alone, almost 2,500 blacks have registered since March. This brings Durham's black registration up to about 19,700, of the county's 69,200 registered voters. Durham's white voter registration is about 48,900, slightly more than 1,100 of whom were registered since March. Voter registration books across the state closed June 1 for the June 29 primary. Across the 2nd District, which in addition to Durham includes nine other counties and one township in Johnston County, the picture is virtually the same. New black registered voters range from 347 in Person County to 1,942 in Halifax County. In the entire district, about 12,500 blacks registered between March and June, according to an informal survey of county election officers. The

figures are unofficial. There has also been a surge of new white registered voters, but on an average, the difference has been roughly 2-1, with new black voters carrying the edge. Of the approximately 18,283 new registered voters in the 2nd District, about 5,600 of them are white. Several things apparently have generated this interest. One is the candidacy of H.M. "Mickey" Michaux, a Durham lawyer and businessman who is running for the Congressional seat of L.H. Fountain of Rocky Mount. Fountain is retiring after representing the 2nd District for about 30 years. Michaux, who is black, is said to be the front runner in the three-man Democratic primary that includes James Ramsey of Roxboro and I.T. "Tim" Valentine of Nashville. The race is actually taking place in a "new" district. Following a fierce reapportionment battle in the N.C. Legislature, Durham was added to the other nine counties that traditionally comprised the 2nd District. These counties are: Caswell, Edgemont, Granville, Halifax, Nash, Person, Vance, Warren and Wilson counties, including O'Neal's township in Johnston County. Another possible factor in the voter registration surge could have been a "pilgrimage" through several 2nd District counties several weeks ago that emphasized voter registration. This pilgrimage, part of a trek from Alabama to Washington, generated quite a bit of local support in cities and towns where the marchers stopped. Though Michaux's race is apparently the one generating much of the significant interest in next week's primary election, a number of other races are also part of the picture. In Durham, for exam-

(Continued on Page 8)

planned by the city officials to negotiate a compromise between the city's original proposal and HDC's concept for Hayti redevelopment. What happened next? First, city officials said they would propose a \$1.5 million bond referendum for Hayti to be on the ballot along with the civic center bond vote. This way, the black community could vote for both concerns at the same time. But the Durham City Council shot that idea down, and instructed the city manager to put \$1.5 million for Hayti in his 1982-83 fiscal budget request. This would mean that blacks would have to vote for the civic center before knowing if the council would vote to appropriate the money. But when the vote was set for June 29, rather than the original date during early June, that plan became less workable because the new budget must be adopted by June 30, and budget discussions would reveal rather clearly the sense of the council on the Hayti money. Meanwhile, the civic center proposal was running into other problems unrelated to Hayti. One group of opponents offered an alternative plan that the council refused to consider. Then Wade Penny, a local businessman who must sell his property for the developer to build the entire complex, balked, throwing the entire plan into jeopardy. A public interest research group also called the proposed center a "boondoggle" that will benefit only Durham's elite, but would place an unfair tax burden on other citizens. Back on the Hayti (Continued on Page 8)