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THE TRUTH UNDAILED

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ED IN GRADUATION ROBE, and surrounded by some of her children and twelve grandchildren, is Mrs. Anna Cameron of Greensboro, after she received her degree at A&T State University. The 49-year-old Mrs. Cameron majored in psychology.

Anna Cameron

Grandmother Of 12 Gets Psychology Degree At A&T

By Drexel Ball
 GREENSBORO — Mrs. Anna Cameron is a woman of determination personified. She has spent her life pursuing her graduation as the achievement of a long-held ambition. You see Mrs. Cameron has a college degree in order to raise her children and help change diapers for 12 grandchildren.

North Carolina A&T conferred degrees on graduates Sunday, the 49-year-old grandmother was among the recipients. She walked proudly on the platform of the Greensboro campus to receive a bachelor of arts degree in psychology.

"This is a dream come true," Mrs. Cameron said. "I always believed that I was going to have a college education. I didn't know exactly when and I didn't place a time limit on it, but I knew it was going to come one day."

Mrs. Cameron will tell everyone that the day was not without difficult moments.

"It wasn't easy, not by the stretch of the imagination," she said. "I had to pass some difficult courses, and I had to take care of the family."

Although only two of the children currently reside in the family's two-story brick dwelling in Greensboro, Mrs. Cameron still faced the customary functions of motherhood. She also had to negotiate the nuisances of a full-time job, a full classload, and long study hours.

Anna Cameron married at the age of 17 and after the completion of the 11th grade. Still intent on making her dream become a reality, she took and passed the high school equivalence examination and enrolled at A&T in 1981.

"It was a little scary at first," Mrs. Cameron said. "I had to get use to going to class and keeping notes. But fortunately, my teachers were very helpful and encouraging."

She also experienced some uneasiness in the classroom with students similar in age as some of her children. She felt out of place.

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Richmond: We Have Not Won The Economic Development Battle

By Milton Jordan
 RICHMOND — The chancellor-elect of North Carolina Central University told a group of Durham business leaders and others that while we have made progress, we must not be proud of our record of economic development by African Americans, much more must be done before the battle is won.

In an interview, Dr. Tyrone S. Richmond, said NCCU must be more involved in economic development in this community. He said university officials must do more than just develop programs that put the university on the cutting edge of the economic development.

He continued, must create opportunities, and must marshal the resources to take advantage of those opportunities.

In his speech, Richmond noted both the highlights and potential problem areas in African American business.

"Now while I think that we are fortunate to live in this community and should be pleased with the quality of life and the economic viability of our community, we must not fall into the trap associated with complacency and satisfaction," said Dr. Richmond, currently dean of the NCCU business school. "While much has been accomplished, we are clearly only at the commencement of a multi-generational struggle for economic parity and economic opportunity."

Dr. Richmond, who was named chancellor of NCCU earlier this year, assumes that position July 1. He was the keynote speaker at the 48th annual Awards Banquet of the Durham Business and Professional Chain. The banquet was held in the W.G. Pearson Cafeteria on the NCCU campus.

A group of Durham's African American business leaders launched the Chain in 1938 as a member of the National Business League. It was designed to pro-

mote the growth and development of businesses locally owned and operated by African Americans. The original slogan was, "In Union there is Strength."

In addition to its current efforts to promote business growth and success generally, the Chain also operates under a contract with the Minority Business Development Administration (MDBA) in the U.S. Department of Commerce, to promote technical expertise to a certain group of firms in Raleigh and Durham, as well as in the Triad area, which includes Greensboro, Winston-Salem and High Point.

According to the Chain's vice president, Richard Hunter, the organization also monitors the City of Durham's Minority/Women Business Enterprise Goals Program, and also operates a municipal grant from the city to assist firms owned by African Americans and women located in downtown Durham.

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Durham Voters Surprise Many in Tuesday's Primary

Voting was relatively light in Tuesday's primary election in Durham, but those who did vote picked former North Carolina governor and former Duke president Terry Sanford (Democrat) to run against U.S. Rep. Jim Broyhill (Republican) in the general elections in November for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by Republican John East.

Broyhill beat David Funderburk in the Republican primary by a more than a two to one margin. Funderburk, a Jesse Helms protege, was supported by the heavily endowed National Congressional Club and is conceded to be of the far right persuasion. Broyhill, with a 23 year record in the U.S. House, is perceived as a more moderate conservative.

Theodore (Ted) Kinney of Fayetteville, the African American candidate with the backing of the Durham Committee on the Affairs of Black People, came in second place in a field of ten running for the Senate, some 9,000 votes behind Sanford.

In the Judge of Court of Appeals race between Joseph R. John and Sarah Parker, Ms. Parker emerged and overwhelming winner.

Judge David LaBarre won over Thomas Andrews in the race for Judge of the 14th Judicial District, by approximately 4,000 votes.

Atty. Carolyn Johnson was the front runner against M. Allen Mason, II and Henry E. Moss for District Court Judge, 14th Judicial District.

James Lee Carr soundly defeated Dr. Jess J. Bowe for Clerk of Superior Court.

In the District Attorney race, incumbent Ron Stephens defeated Atty. Darryl Smith in one of the toughest, but cleanest, fought races which dealt strictly with issues pertaining to the office.

Incumbent Sheriff Roland Leary far outstripped his three opponents — Rev. V.E. Brown, former Sheriff Bill Allen and Jimmy Lively — in the race for sheriff.

A non-binding referendum on the location of a solid waste disposal repository in North Carolina was overwhelmingly defeated by more than 90% of the voters who said "no."

Voters also said "no" to moving statewide elections to odd-numbered years.

Advertisements for the \$83.6 million bond issue had asked Durham voters to say "yes 10 times" and they did. All ten questions got favorable answers and the go-ahead for funding for community development, electric facility, art center and museum, park and recreational facility, public protection, public transportation, sanitary sewer, solid waste disposal, streets, and water.

Chamber Forum Reveals Race And Business: Everybody Knows It, But No One Is Doing It

By Milton Jordan
 On the one hand, a group of panelists discussing Durham's racial problems and their impact on business, agreed the problems exist.

On the other hand, the two-hour discussion touched on few specifics as European American panelists observed that such problems certainly do not exist in their particular businesses, and for the most part not in their industry, or among their circle of business friends.

An Analysis
 So for the third consecutive session, the Chamber of Commerce's public forum on Durham's racial problems yielded few specific examples of what a racial problem is, how it occurs, or what factors contribute most significantly to the problem.

Panelists for the forum were: Wayne Hardy of the Durham Merchants Association, Meredythe Holmes, Monarch Temporary Services; Richard Hunter, Durham Business & Professional Chain; Jim Nicholson, Central Carolina Bank; Virginia Spencer, Spencer Florist, Nat White, Jr. Hayti Development Corporation; and Phail Wynn, Durham Technical Institute.

Fewer than 100 people came to hear this panel discuss Durham's racial problems.

Almost no discussion concentrated on how to solve the problems, though everyone agreed that failure to structure a solution could short-circuit Durham's new found growth.

"Durham's racial attitude is the most serious problem this community has to face," said Wayne Hardy of the Durham Merchants Association. "And if we fail to admit that, we are not being honest."

But according to Jim Nicholson of Central Carolina Bank, those attitudes don't come

from the banking community and their efforts in economic development.

For example, in answering one of the prepared questions: "Do barriers to full participation in Durham's economy exist for minority businesses which do not generally exist for white businesses?" Nicholson said:

"When I saw that question, I checked around our bank, and I talked with some of my colleagues with other banks, and the answer is no ... we don't discriminate in lending money. Color is not a factor at all. What

we look for are management skills and other factors which indicate to us that the business person can repay the loan."

But the discussion, as it progressed, clearly revealed the real racial problem in Durham.

On the one hand, European Americans apparently accept racial differences, and the problems created by those perceptions as givens, and often take no conscious thought of their practice or their impacts.

African Americans, on the other hand, see racism as the principal problem, and often appear

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Black Women in Politics Can Change Things, But Progress Is Slow

By Jocelyn Daniels Staff Writer
Final Part of Series of 5
 Mary Frances Berry, Commissioner on the United States Commission on Civil Rights and professor of history and law at Howard University, gave the final address of the conference on "Black Women's Leadership: Challenges and Strategies."

She closed the three-day conference held at the University of North Carolina March 25-27 by addressing the topic: "Working Within the System for Change: Shaping Public Policy."

A person who has dedicated her professional life to doing just that, Ms. Berry talked about the present and past manner in which that system works.

She first gave background on when black women entered the picture. Unlike black men, participation in the political process is a recent phenomena. She pointed out that as early as 1867, the black man had the right to vote. And from 1870 to 1901, there were 22 black men who had served in the Congress.

However, when women were given the right to vote in 1920, changes occurred gradually.

"Black women's participation

can change things," she said. "Statistics show that when black women did get their right to vote, they used it more."

Current figures show that 69.5% of all black women are registered to vote. And of that number, 64.5% voted in the last national election. That compares to black men who have registered — 62.4%, with 51.7% voting in the last election.

Nevertheless, despite those figures, Ms. Berry noted, women still have not become an integral part of the political system.

"Women are still stereotyped," she said. "Many people think it's still inappropriate for women to be in politics. And black women who have been elected had, and still have to overcome these burdens."

Of a total of 60,000 black elected officials ever elected, only 1,300 were black women and only 450 were appointed, mostly in education and city government.

"In national politics," Ms. Berry pointed out, "women found it easier to get appointed than elected."

For example, there have only been four black women ever

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