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The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNBRIDLED

66 — NUMBER 19 (USPS 091-380) DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA — SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1988 TELEPHONE (919) 682-2913 PRICE: 30 CENTS

Unlike '84, Black Share Of Primary Votes Levels Off

NEW YORK (AP) — Although Jackson has been dramatic in the Democratic this year, analysts say he repeated a major element of his 1984 presidential campaign: expanding the black vote.

Years ago, Jackson drew a higher black turnout in many states. Blacks made up a fifth of the Democratic electorate in Ohio, up from 16 percent in 1980; a sixth in Pennsylvania, also up from 8 percent while he has drawn massive Democratic crowds, expanded his support among whites and raised his share of the black vote this year, he has not galvanized blacks to register and vote.

His first candidacy brought a lot of black voters to the polls. "It was a clear pattern of increased black participation," said ABC News poll analyst John Brennan. "That pattern is not repeating this year."

Black voter turnout is crucial for Democrats because blacks make up one of their core voting blocs. Strategists say Jackson could improve the Democrats' chances if he can deliver an expanded black vote in the general election — and improve the party's odds if he should lose black support of the

After the primary results so far, the major implication is that Democrats do not expect an unusual black vote this year," said independent analyst Peter Hart.

The Democrats are counting on a disproportionate black turnout, but it's going to be difficult to achieve," Hart said. "If you can't achieve it when there's a one-to-one relationship, it's unlikely to happen when it's a two-to-one relationship."

Black turnout increased black voting through massive voter registration drives. He has not conducted such intensive drives this year and exit polls in many states show the black vote virtually unchanged from 1984 as a share of

the electorate.

CBS News-New York Times polls said blacks made up 19 percent of the Democratic voters in Ohio last month, compared to 20 percent in 1984; in Pennsylvania, 16 percent this year, 17 percent in 1984; in New York, 24 percent this year, 24 percent in 1984.

ABC News poll results have been similar. "In Illinois, despite the publicity about the crowds that greeted Jackson, black turnout actually was down a bit from 1984," said Brennan. "It was steady in Pennsylvania, steady in Ohio, down a bit in Indiana, up a bit in New York."

Polls have shown sizable increases in some states: in Georgia, blacks made up 35 percent of the turnout in the NBC-Times poll, up from 28 percent in 1984, in Alabama, though, an NBC News poll said blacks made up 32 percent in 1988, little changed from 30 percent in 1984.

In many cases, more blacks may have voted this year than in 1984, but not in numbers any greater than the increase of other voters, pollsters noted.

Another issue for Democrats is whether black turnout may fluctuate in the general election as it has in the primaries, or is more likely to remain stable. In 1984, some analysts expected a greater share of blacks, newly energized by Jackson, to vote Democratic in November, Brennan said. But blacks made up 8 percent of the general election vote, down a point from 1980 and three points below their share of the voting age population.

The 1984 general election may be a poor example, pollster Hart said, "because that wasn't a fight that was turning a lot of people on." Still, he said he was surprised that Jackson has not broadly boosted black voters' electoral share this year.

"At just lets you know institutionally how difficult it is," Hart said. "Even one man as good as he is isn't able to disproportionately shift the electorate."

NEA PRESIDENT MARY HATWOOD FUTRELL delivers what has been described by many as one of the most inspiring commencement addresses heard at NCCU in years.



Durham Police Chief Hampton Sees Local Shelter For Battered Women As Asset

By Jim Wicker

When members of the local Coalition for Battered Women and Mayor Wib Gulley gathered in Northgate Mall last Friday to launch a campaign to acquire a shelter for Durham, Police Chief Trevor Hampton gladly gave his support to the project.

"Domestic violence is a problem that crosses all segments of society," says Hampton, a veteran law enforcement officer although he only recently became the head of Durham's police force.

Uneducated women from poor and under-privileged backgrounds and communities are not the only ones who are battered; the problem also extends into the homes of the educated in middle-class and even wealthy neighborhoods, says Hampton, who saw the problem first-hand during the years that he worked as a patrol officer.

"This shelter will be an asset, a needed resource, for the community," Hampton said shortly before he joined the mayor in cutting a ribbon to officially kick-off the fund-raising campaign.

Spokesmen for the coalition for Battered Women, Inc., said they got more than 60 calls for help in the past year from women who had been beaten or threatened by violent spouses.

Hampton says the setting up of a shelter in Durham will be a help to police, as well as to the many victims of domestic assault.

"It will give us (police) a place to take or refer battered women who need protection," the chief says, explaining the coalition presently has only a small shelter in Orange County, which is not only several miles outside the city but inadequate in size.



CHIEF TREVOR HAMPTON

women will call in the police, file charges in arrest warrants against the men who beat them, but when the case comes to court, the victims ask that the charges be dropped.

"I've had it happen to me" as a patrol officer, Hampton recalls, adding he thinks battered women who drop charges do so out of fear and "to protect the economic situations of their children and themselves."

But by having a shelter—even a temporary place of protection from violence—the victims may be encouraged to let their assailants experience the negative implications of the court, thereby giving the law a chance to function against men who batter their women, Hampton says.

Members of the coalition, pointing out that battering is the single greatest cause of injury to American women, say statistics reveal that 25 percent of all married women "will be severely beaten by their husbands."

Although it doesn't seem reasonable to the rational individual, it has been found that "batterers often plan their assaults." Also, it is pointed out that emotional, economic and sexual abuses "always accompany physical battering."

Reiterating the police chief's statement that all segments of society are affected, members of the coalition say "battering occurs at every income level, among all races and all religious denominations. Battering occurs in Durham, in Carrboro, in Chapel Hill, in Hillsborough."

The coalition says "women who stay in shelters learn that they are not alone, that their experiences are similar" to others and that silence and isolation forced on them by the

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NAACP Calls For Boycott Of Atlanta Banks

ATLANTA (AP) — The NAACP's Atlanta chapter says it will use its account with Citizens Southern National Bank and is calling for a boycott and federal investigation of the city's white-owned financial institutions.

The boycott was prompted by a series of newspaper articles suggesting the banks rarely make loans in black or integrated neighborhoods, regardless of income.

A statement released Monday by NAACP president Julian Bond and executive secretary Narvis Grier said the effect of the bank's actions is "less than the purposeful discrimination of black Atlanta, the opening of the white noose in the center city, and a smothering of the hopes and dreams of generations of hard-working citizens."

Officials at Atlanta's largest bank denied any intentional discrimination and promised to improve service in black communities.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has urged its supporters to withdraw funds from banks cited as practicing discrimination.

The NAACP also called upon local, state and federal officials to prohibit discriminatory banking practices by withdrawing public funds from such institutions.

Bond told *The Atlanta Constitution* the statement applied to every bank, savings and loan and credit union in Atlanta.

While bank officials asked customers not to overreact to the boycott in the *Constitution* and *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, the feeling among many bank customers is one of missed opportunities," NAACP spokesman Dallas Lee

"So these customers are going to be seeing more aggressive competition for their business in the near future."

A Trust Company Bank official said the NAACP statement should not apply to it.

"Our position is that we do not discriminate in the extension of credit on the basis of race," said Wade T. Mitchell, executive vice-president of the bank.

"All you've got to do is come into our main office and sit and watch for about 30 minutes, and you tell me if we discriminate," he said.

Charlotte NAACP Official

Social Services Worker Sues County For Discrimination

CHARLOTTE (AP) — A Mecklenburg County Social Services Department employee has sued the county for more than \$1 million, claiming she has been racially discriminated against because of her involvement with the NAACP.

Valerie Woodard's lawsuit, filed in U.S. District Court in Charlotte, claims she has been denied promotions, suspended and demoted because of her membership and activities with the NAACP.

Ms. Woodard, a 35-year-old office assistant, describes herself in the suit as "an active and vocal" member of the NAACP. She is a vice president of the NAACP's Charlotte-Mecklenburg County branch.

Ms. Woodard, who earns \$17,433 a year, is seeking \$1,050,000 in damages. She claims

her constitutional rights have been violated and she has suffered pain, humiliation and embarrassment.

The NAACP's Charlotte-Mecklenburg County branch has contributed \$1,000 to help Ms. Woodard pay for her legal battle against the county, said Kelly Alexander Jr., president of the NAACP in North Carolina.

Ms. Woodard began working for the social services department in November 1980 as a clerk typist.

The suit says she sought a promotion to caseworker more than 50 times in the next 3 1/2 years. She was promoted to that position in May 1984, but was suspended 12 months later, and according to the suit, her bosses recommended that she be terminated.

Following a grievance hearing, Ms. Woodard was reinstated but

demoted to a clerk typist and her salary lowered, the suit alleges.

In July 1986, after clerk-typist positions were eliminated, Woodard was reclassified to an office assistant, the suit says.

Woodard claims the reclassification was a demotion, and that she was denied raises in 1986 and 1987 and being unfairly rated in her job performance reviews.

The lawsuit names as defendants Mecklenburg County, County

Manager Jerry Fox, Ed Chapin, the Social Services Department's director, and three social services department supervisors.

Fox and Chapin could not be reached Monday.

Louis Farrakhan Defends Cokely; Bernardine May Enter Fray

CHICAGO (AP) — A former aide to Mayor Eugene Sawyer, fired for making anti-Semitic comments, is getting support from controversial minister The Rev. Louis Farrakhan.

Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam faith, told about 400 people Tuesday night that some

Black aldermen—not Sawyer—should be blamed for Steve Cokely's dismissal because they wouldn't defend him.

"What (Cokely) said was printed, not the total context," Farrakhan said. "And immediately some of our black leaders said 'fire him, fire him.'"

Farrakhan aimed some of his harshest rhetoric at Aldermen Tim Evans and Dorothy Tillman, acknowledged Sawyer foes, and Alderman Danny Davis.

"The shame of Tim Evans," Farrakhan said. "He waited until the time was just right, and he yelled, and he yelled, and he yelled."

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