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## BCC Director Accuses University of Witch Hunt

CHAPEL HILL (AP) — Days after saying the Black Cultural Center might have to continue without her, the center's director said an investigation at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will not force her out.

"I will never step down," Margo Crawford said. "... I will not cut a deal with the university." The administration is probing allegations of financial improprieties at the center. Crawford said the purpose of the investigation is to remove her as director. She said the investigation could lead to the building of a free-standing Black Cultural Center at UNC-CH.

Last month Crawford received notice from Dean of Student Affairs Donald Boulton that he had shut down the office's fiscal operations pending an investigation into the center's finances.

Center staff members can't make long-distance telephone calls, send faxes, make purchases, mail packages, hire part-time workers or fulfill commitments to independent contractors.

Crawford said she was angered by reports that she had trouble for years dealing with money — professionally and personally.

In December 1991, the university's internal audit department found several problems with the handling of the center's finances.

Most of the problems were linked to sloppy record-keeping and poor security in the offices.

But auditors also said Crawford had more than \$600 in personal telephone calls and more than \$200 in Federal Express charges, which went unreimbursed.

The only attempted payment, the auditors said, was a check for \$186.04 that was returned by the bank for lack of funds. In addition, Crawford was said to be keeping a piece of artwork belonging to the center at her home.

The auditors made specific suggestions for changes in the financial management of the BCC.

According to Edward Capel, director of the internal audit department, most of those changes had been made by the time his auditors came back in February to follow up. No criminal activity was identified, he said.

"This is more a financial noncompliance issue than a criminal issue," Capel said. "Our university is very complex, and you have folks who do not necessarily be financial managers in positions where financial management is part of their job."



Mariah Carey was named BMI 'Songwriter of the Year.' See story on Page 2 Insights.

## Clarence Brown Indicted On Four New Counts

(AP) — A former Durham City Council member and North Carolina Central University professor has been indicted on four new counts of fraud, bringing to 16 the number of charges against him.

Clarence Brown was charged Monday with two counts of passing forged checks and two counts of obtaining money by false pretenses, according to court documents.

In March, Brown was indicted on 12 fraud counts. He was accused of bilking \$6,000 out of the city and N.C. Central. He has pleaded innocent to those charges.

Durham County District Attorney Ron Stephens said he will not seek to change Brown's \$5,000 un-

secured bond, the same amount Brown received under the 12 previous charges. Brown's arraignment on the four counts will be June 21.

The indictments accuse Brown of issuing two forged checks totaling \$1,723 from an N.C. Central account for two students, who were not charged. Brown also was accused of converting the checks to his own use.

Neither Brown nor his attorney could be reached immediately for comment Tuesday.

Brown was fired last year from his \$50,000-a-year teaching position at N.C. Central but is appealing the dismissal.

## Senate Tentatively Approves Lottery Bill

By Dennis Patterson  
RALEIGH (AP) — A lottery referendum was tentatively approved by the state Senate Tuesday after senators cut the commission merchants would get for operating the games.

"This thing's kind of a touchy issue anyway," said Senate Minority Leader Bob Shaw, R-Guilford, before the 28-22 vote approving the measure. "... How are you going to explain to people that you voted to give the merchants 40 percent more than surrounding states for selling the tickets, when that money could have gone to education." Senators, on a 25-24 vote, rejected an amendment by Shaw that would have cut the commission from 8 percent to 6 percent. Instead, they changed the commission to 7 percent. Most lottery states give merchants 5 percent or 6 percent commissions.

The Senate also rejected by one vote an amendment by Sen. Fountain Odom, D-Mecklenburg, that would have banned the use of lottery money to pay for advertising on television, radio or newspapers.

"I know it will mean less money, but I believe it will serve a better purpose," said Odom. He said he was uncomfortable with the state buying ads to encourage people to play the lottery.

But Sen. George Daniel, D-Caswell, the sponsor of the lottery

bill said Missouri had tried holding a lottery without advertising and it failed.

"It won't be a question of having less money. It will be a question of having no money," he said.

Under the bill, voters would be asked in November to approve a state lottery, with profits going into an endowment fund. Interest from the fund, but not the fund itself, would be used to buy high technology for public schools, community colleges and universities.

"Funds raised by the lottery could help us prepare our students for the 21st century," Daniel said. "... My feeling is the citizens of this state should have the opportunity to say whether a lottery is to be or not to be." Sen. Dennis Winner, D-Buncombe, said the endowment fund would give the state a way to pay for technology that could lift its public schools from near the bottom in national rankings.

"These tools, which are very expensive, will give us an opportunity to lead the nation if we can fund it while others are not," Winner said.

Sen. Clark Plexico, D-Henderson, offered an amendment that would have allowed public schools to decide whether to use their share for technology or for textbooks, personnel or other supplies.

Daniel asked Plexico if he would agree to vote for the lottery bill if his amendment passed.

"My feeling is that the train seems to be on the track. It's just a question of when it leaves the station," Plexico said.

"When it leaves, I want it to be the best bill possible." "But will you be on board?" Daniel asked.

"No, the lottery is wrong," Plexico said. "It's bad public policy, regardless." The amendment failed 36-14.

Sen. Herbert Hyde, D-Buncombe, quoted from the Bible book of Amos in arguing against the lottery, saying it would promote the wrong attitude about success.

"You are sending the wrong message," he said. "We should be telling people they ought to work for a living, be thrifty and save their money, not laying about taking drugs, walking up and down the streets robbing people and these convenience stores that will sell these tickets."

"This is a no-good bill. I'm not going to justify my vote by saying that the people back home want me to vote for it. If people don't like how I vote, they can send me home." The bill came up for a final vote Wednesday in the Senate, which has passed it three times before. It then goes to the House, where lottery bills traditionally have stalled.

## NAACP Wants Guinier For Its Staff, Won't Aid Clinton Search

By Sonya Ross  
WASHINGTON (AP) — The NAACP offered to create a job for its executive ranks for Lani Guinier, but it declined to give President Clinton the names of other people he could nominate as chief civil rights enforcer.

NAACP Executive Director Benjamin Chavis said Tuesday he wants to hire Guinier, a University of Pennsylvania law professor, for a position with duties similar to those of head of the Justice Department's civil rights division.

The offer came after Guinier was named as Clinton's nominee for assistant attorney general in charge of civil rights. The president, bowing to Senate pressure, said he agreed with her views on special rights for minorities.

"I want Lani Guinier to come to work for the NAACP. I want her to be a chief advocate for civil rights," Chavis said. "The nation's oldest and largest civil rights organization prepared to give her what the president would not give her." Chavis did not detail the position he'd like for Guinier, but he said it would "give her ... a key position to advocate civil rights in this country."

The position, he said, would be within the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, rather than the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, a separate entity, which worked for the fund for several years as head of chief funding litigator.

The NAACP and other civil rights groups refused on Tuesday to recommend any names to the administration to replace Guinier. They say they're still angry that Clinton dropped Guinier.

"I don't intend to submit any names until I talk to Lani about what she's going to be doing," Chavis said. "It's not just a matter of sending up new names. It's a matter of first taking care of our

sister who's been injured by this." There are signs black Americans are increasingly unhappy with Clinton.

"The random sampling from people in the beauty shops and the barber shops and on the corner is, there is deep discontent," said Mary Frances Berry, a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. "The president's support, overall, is still very low. Even people who don't understand the issues feel he treated Lani Guinier unfairly."

Jesse Jackson, head of the National Rainbow Coalition, said in an interview he has not been to any White House meetings with Guinier, and has not recommended potential nominees for the federal civil rights post.

"We have a number of people who we know are qualified. But if a law article that Lani Guinier wrote is offensive to (Clinton), the question is where is he and who is he?" Jackson said.

A few names have surfaced as

potential Guinier successors. The most prominent are Berry, Wade Henderson, the NAACP's chief lobbyist and Washington director; and NAACP Legal Defense Fund head Elaine Jones.

But all say they don't want to join the Clinton administration.

"If he clearly intends to move to the right, I'd be the last person he'd be interested in having. And I'd be the last person interested," Berry said.

## 'Special Provisions' In Budget Deserve Closer Look

By Dennis Patterson  
RALEIGH (AP) — When House and Senate negotiators get together this week to work on the budget, the differences they will discuss include 200 disagreements on "special provisions." Those provisions normally are instructions to state agencies on how to spend the money they receive.

An agency that gets \$1 million for a program, for instance, might be instructed in a special provision to see that \$100,000 is directed to a specific project in that program.

But sometimes, special provisions go a lot farther than that.

A special provision in the budget several years ago repealed the exemption that allowed bingo games for charity to operate while other forms of gambling were banned.

That provision, written in legalese, was not discovered by the public or most legislators until several weeks after the General Assembly had left town.

Those kinds of provisions, which bear no direct relationship to the budget, worry Ron Coble, the executive director of the N.C. Center for Public Policy Research.

The center — an independent nonpartisan group financed by individuals, corporations and foundations — began keeping track of special provisions years ago.

"The things we have objected to are things that change existing law that do not pertain to the budget, things that establish new programs, things that establish boards and commissions and things that create new positions," Coble said.

"Our position is that all those should be debated separately, but aren't because they're in the budget," he said. "It's not that these are bad ideas, but they should be discussed separately." Budget bills usually take hours to explain on the House and Senate floors. But they rarely get any serious questioning because altering an item here or cutting something there will throw the budget out of balance.

And a legislator who tampers with another lawmaker's pet project could find his own pet projects under attack.

A provision that makes it into the final budget bill is virtually home free.

Legislators disciplined them-

selves not to include far-ranging special provisions in the late 1980s and early 1990s, Coble said.

But the House and Senate budget plans now being negotiated indicate that trend might be reversing.

"Their high point was 1985, when they had 108 of what I call bad special provisions," Coble said. "We had done reports on this in '86 and '87, sort of following each session. At that time, former Lt. Gov. Bob Jordan made it an issue in the Senate, and really the House had no choice but to follow his lead.

By 1990, there were only 29," Coble said. "That was a short session, but still comparable." Coble said he had not yet done a count on provisions that might qualify in the House and Senate bills. But a quick review showed dozens of examples of provisions that would fit the center's definition.

Those included Gov. Jim Hunt's early childhood initiative, a moratorium on community college satellite campuses, an oyster-management program, a moratorium on hazardous-waste incinerators, transfers of programs from one department to another, a

training program for principals, several new boards or commissions, and studies on everything from the Coastal Area Management Act to legislative budget practices.

"In my opinion, the Senate bill is worse than the House's in terms of special provisions," Coble said.

## Mosely-Braun Slips In Polls

CHICAGO (AP) — The popularity of U.S. Sen. Carol Mosely-Braun among Illinois voters has fallen slightly since her election in November, while the number of voters who disapprove of her has increased, a new poll said.

The Chicago Tribune reported that Mosely-Braun received favorable ratings from just 42 percent of respondents in its latest survey. Just before the election, 46 percent approved of her.

Both polls had margins of error of three percentage points, meaning that chance could have accounted for the popularity decline, or even have masked a two-point popularity increase.