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MISS PAULA DANIELLE BORDEN, the YMCA's 1994 Knight Heritage Award Winner, receives a pin from the president of the United States Olympic Committee, Dr. Leroy Walker. Miss Borden was recognized for her demonstrated leadership skills and potential to become a community leader.

Danielle' Borden Is Knight Heritage Award Winner

Miss Paula Danielle Borden, daughter of Ms. Peggy Watson-Borden, a senior at C.E. Jordan High School and Durham Academy's Learning Development Center, received the 1994 Young Men's Christian Association's Annual Heritage Award. Each year the YMCA presents two awards: one to an adult and one to a youth who has demonstrated leadership skills and the ability to become a potential leader in the community. The 1994 ceremony was held at the Crossdale Country Club. Dr. Leroy Walker, former chancellor of North Carolina Central University and president of the United States Olympic Committee, was the guest speaker. Mrs. Carolyn London received the adult award. Miss Borden was one of seven seniors at C.E. Jordan High School to make the "A" honor roll last report period. She is a Special Olympics volunteer and was selected to participate in Durham City Council's Junior City Council Program, Bridging the Gap. During her sophomore year she served as a legislative page in the N.C. House of Representatives. In her eleventh grade year, she participated in the N.C. Black Student Leadership Institute. She was chosen to represent North Carolina at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's annual meeting in Dayton, Ohio. She also served as manager of Jordan High School's Varsity Baseball Team for one year. She is currently a gymnastics instructor at the YMCA and a member of the Gymnastics Team. Miss Borden is dyslexic. In the fall, she will enter Wingate College in Charlotte. Her goal is to graduate with honors and to enter the field of communications.

Say Doing A Good Job For Black Mayors, Long Hours and High Hopes

By Sonya Ross

WASHINGTON (AP) - Thomas Barnes is proud to be the mayor of Gary, Ind. His city was ranked among the 10 U.S. boom towns, a fact central to Barnes' sales pitch to business and industry.

Barnes' enthusiasm for his job belies his description of what it is to be mayor. "Hardest job in America," he says, grinning broadly. "This is where the rubber meets the road." Barnes and other mayors reflected on their jobs during the annual meeting of the National Conference of Black Mayors. They described a life in which the hours are long, the public scrutiny is constant and political respect, in the grand scheme of things, is hard to come by.

"Black leadership is very good leadership. The cities thrive, and prosper," said Kenneth Reeves, mayor of Cambridge, Mass. "And you'll never read this. It somehow is not a sexy story." The mayors agreed that all cities, regardless of size, have identical needs: housing, inner-city business development, federal help in fighting crime and rebuilding roads. The scale of those needs varies widely.

Being mayor, they concluded, can be a personal grind. And, being a black mayor carries with it a special "hope index" that holds them to the invisible expectations of black constituents.

"We're held to a higher standard," said Detroit Mayor Dennis Archer, whose city of roughly 1.2 million is nearly 80 percent black. "Sometimes, you're not in a position to satisfy everybody." "We have to respond to that," Barnes said, "but at the same time we have to respond to that broader community that controls the resources." Mayor David Johnson calls himself the "community safety valve" in Harvey, Ill., population 30,000. His public is not reluctant; they let him know what's wrong at every opportunity, he said.

"If I go to a store to get a newspaper, people are there with questions," he said. "They take the notion that you're their servant seriously." Johnson's big worry is economic development. His constituents need jobs and his town can't offer fat economic incentives to encourage corporations to set up shop in Harvey.

"Small cities have an additional burden," he said. "There is the lack of an elite to promote leadership from the private sector." Mayors, Johnson said, "need every positive compliment we get."

Ninety-nine percent of our calls are problems. That concept is not lost on Archer. "When there has been a shooting or a death, I get the bad news first," he said.

Archer had been mayor for less than a week when Nancy Kerrigan was clubbed on the knee at a Detroit ice rink. The attack didn't help his efforts to rid the city of its reputation as an unsafe place, but he quickly pointed out that it was "an aberration," a plot by outsiders.

Archer pushes clean-up campaigns and reaches out to Detroit's largely white suburbs, hoping to plug the flow of people from the city, which never fully rebounded from riots in 1967.

A former justice on the Michigan Supreme Court, he is keenly interested in President Clinton's crime bill, because crime, safety and drugs are paramount concerns in Detroit.

"There is no day off for a mayor who cares about his or her city," Archer said. "On an easy day, I spend 12 hours on the job." Barnes said he puts in overtime, too, trying to forge public-private partnerships to help rebuild Gary. He doesn't ask much of the federal government, just a little money for parks, sewers or public facilities. Gary, he says, can do the rest.

"Hey, we've done everything we can in Gary, Indiana. We need the federal government to be sensitive. The federal government is too distant from us to solve our problems, but it can fill in the gaps."

Vernon Jordan
Will be
NCCU's
Commencement
Speaker May 14
At O'Kelly-
Riddick
Stadium



NCCU to Award Jordan And Baker at Commencement May 14

North Carolina Central University will award honorary doctorates to Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., the speaker for the occasion, and to Wake County Sheriff John H. Baker, Jr., at commencement exercises at 9 a.m., May 14, at O'Kelly-Riddick Stadium.

Jordan, former president of the National Urban League who headed President Clinton's transition team after the 1992 election, will receive the Doctor of Laws degree.

Baker, who was a football hero at what was then North Carolina College prior to his all-star National Football League career, will receive the Doctor of Humane Letters degree.

Jordan is currently a senior partner in the law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, L.L.P., which has offices in Washington, Dallas, Austin, San Antonio, Houston, New York, and Brussels. He is resident in the law firm's Washington office.

In addition to his service as chief executive of the National Urban League, Jordan's career has included posts as director of Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council, attorney-consultant to the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, assistant to the executive director of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and Georgia field director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Baker, sheriff of Wake County since 1978, is the son of the late John Haywood Baker, a veteran Raleigh policeman. Prior to his election as Wake County's chief law enforcement officer, he had served as an aide to U.S. Sen. Robert Morgan, and in posts related to corrections and criminal justice.

Baker was formerly an All-Star defensive lineman for the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Duke Program to Boost Minority Professors Comes to An End

By Emery P. Dalesio

(AP) - A program that encouraged students at historically black colleges to consider careers in academia is coming to an end after pointing dozens toward the ivory tower.

Duke University has been the summer home for 124 scholars from six liberal arts colleges over the past five years.

Students such as Geoffrey Ward, a 22-year-old sociology major from Los Angeles, were paired with Duke professors in their specialty under the project called Preparing Minorities for Academic Careers.

"The idea is that if you give the students an opportunity to spend a summer at a major research institution like Duke, they'll have early exposure to graduate school," Ward said Tuesday.

Ward, a senior at Hampton University in Hampton, Va., plans to pursue a doctorate in sociology beginning next fall at the University of Michigan. He said he plans to continue researching the role musical forms such as rap and reggae

play in communicating calls for change within black society.

In all, 50 of the 83 students who graduated from the program continued their education in graduate school, said Scotty Elliott, the program's executive director. Another 43 students are graduating this month from Hampton University, Spelman College, Xavier University, Tuskegee University, Morehouse College and Dillard University, he said.

The program, funded by The Dana Foundation in 1989, is not being renewed. The foundation provided Duke and five of the historically black colleges with \$200,000 to start the program. Each institution matched the grants. Dillard was added in 1991 with the help of the William Randolph Hearst Foundation.

The project was an attempt to increase the number of blacks on college and university faculties, and pursuing research careers in private industry.

A study by the American Council on Education found that just 2.4 percent of the 38,814 Americans who received doctorates in 1992 were black.

Students were awarded an average of \$10,000 in grants for summer living expenses and tuition assistance at their home colleges, Elliott said.

The students were funded "in hopes that they would graduate largely debt free so they could go on to a graduate program without the worry of a large financial burden," he said.

Reforming Welfare Is A Popular Idea, But Tough

By Walter R. Mears

WASHINGTON (AP) - Ending welfare as we know it is a catchy, business slogan. Getting it done is another matter, since it is going to cost the government can't afford.

President Clinton's welfare reform plan will have to be phased in, he said, although "it'll still be quite an extensive program." It should be. There's been an administration task force at work on the subject for nearly a year, a draft proposal was readied at Thanksgiving. It was on Clinton's State of the Union legislative agenda, a goal, not yet a bill. There's still to come; the timetable has now slipped to late May, and there's no real prospect that a major welfare overhaul will be completed this Congress.

There are rival Republican bills, and more coming. One shared feature: requiring welfare recipients to get jobs, workfare in the GOP shorthand. That's also a hangup, and has been before. Welfare is a favored target of conservatives, who say there's money to be saved by toughening the rules to require work and set limits on the duration of benefits. Ronald Reagan used to campaign against a woman he called the welfare queen, saying that she was collecting \$150,000 a year in benefits under 30 different aliases.

The problem is that reforming welfare will cost more than simply handing out government checks. Successful reform would save government money later, but not now. So the political judgment that will have to be made is that it is worth spending more money to change the system.

The welfare reform bill that President Reagan signed nearly six years ago included work or job training requirements, but that program is short of funds and jobs.

As a governor, Clinton helped shape and promote that reform bill. His own plan would overtake it. His proposal was two years and out of welfare and on to a required job or community service work.

The said health care reform, his top 1994 priority, would take care of one of the problems that now keeps people on welfare. He coupled it all with expanded tax credits for the working poor.

There also is to be expanded child care assistance, although that is being scaled back for lack of funds.

Clinton ruled out new taxes for welfare reform. His proposal is expected to cost about \$9.5 billion over five years, down from earlier plans for a \$15 billion overhaul.

The president said he'd known from the beginning that under stringent budget rules, the administration couldn't find the funds to guarantee public service jobs, at government expense, for everyone on welfare who can't find work within two years.

"We'll have to phase that portion of it in," he said.

Even so, Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said, "the objective of this package is still to end welfare as we know it, to move people from welfare to work." That was Clinton's campaign promise; it was one of the "New Democrat" issues that set him apart from Democratic liberals.

Critics across the political spectrum say welfare doesn't work and needs to be changed, but the consensus ends there. Presidents since John F. Kennedy have been trying to do something about it.

There have been work and training proposals on the table since Richard M. Nixon's presidency; his family assistance plan included aid for the working poor along with welfare recipients.

"This was a real war on poverty, but the liberals could not accept it," Nixon wrote in his memoirs. The proposal died in the Senate in 1972. "An idea ahead of its time," Nixon called it.

Five years later it was Jimmy Carter's turn to try, and lose. He wanted an overhaul to simplify welfare, provide temporary public service jobs for recipients, and help low-income workers.

He wrote later that he'd found through bitter experience that any tax proposal, including his welfare reform plan, "attracted on Capitol Hill a pack of powerful and ravenous wolves," trying to revise it for their own interests.

ANC Leader Thanks Americans For Help

By Nick Ludington

WASHINGTON (AP) - The African National Congress thanked Americans who helped battle race discrimination in South Africa and prepare the ground for this week's historic election.

The ANC's chief representative

in the United States, Lindwe Mabuza, told a news conference of her party's "deep gratitude to the people of the United States ... the many people who made it their business to take up the call and battle apartheid." She appealed to all Americans, even those who op-

posed an end to white rule, to help make democracy work in South Africa.

The ANC, which is expected to take power in South Africa with a majority of votes in the three-day election, owes "an unpayable debt" to those who helped isolate the white regime through sanctions, Mabuza said.