

Wells Contaminated

Shiloh Residents Fight For Clean Water

The Shiloh Coalition for Community Control and Improvement continues to complain and press for clean water and the elimination of chemical contamination.

Last week, Shiloh residents questioned seven state and federal environmental experts about the contamination and complained that the clean-up was moving too slow. They

asked for an immediate testing of area wells. Some asked for medical screening of former workers at the wood-treating plant in Morrisville from whence the contamination originated.

The session, held at Northwoods Elementary School, focused on the concerns to the Shiloh community and the contamination of wells with dioxin, a cancer-causing chemical

and the proposal by the Beazer Company to install water lines to Shiloh.

Pentachlorophenol, a compound used to treat wood against decay, has been discovered in well water as far as one mile north of the plant and appears to be spreading in other directions.

Beazer Materials and Services, Inc., of Pittsburgh, the chemical company that operated the plant, was

asked to provide medical screening for former plant workers, but so far little has been done to relieve Shiloh residents other than an official warning by Barbara Benoy, that the process takes a long time. Ms. Benoy is an official of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

In February, the state human resources director, Dr. Levine, said that some of the wells were found to

contain dioxin, which was an addition to the previously isopropyl ether and PCB contamination of the wells.

Residents became aware of the dioxin contamination and requested information about the chemical and which wells were contaminated.

In response to community pressure, the Beazer Company (formerly Koppers) presented a proposal to the Morrisville Town Board to install water lines into Shiloh.

Twenty-nine of 54 wells tested through February show at least small amounts of PCB or isopropyl ether. Nineteen other wells were sampled for the first time in May, but test

results have not been revealed.

The Shiloh Coalition for Community Control and Improvement earlier posed these questions:

How can extension of water lines be based on test results that do not include all wells? Keystone, the company testing the wells, along with the state EPA, has no plans to test all wells.

What will be the cost for those wells that are not yet contaminated or those untested wells that may be contaminated?

Will unannexed residents be forced to annex with the town of Morrisville in order to tap into the water lines? (See SHILOH, P. 2)

INSIDE AFRICA

BY DANIEL MAROLEN

South Africa's President P.W. Botha, aged 73, and the most brutal ruler that country has ever had, resigned from the leadership of the ruling Afrikaner Nationalist Party which has been in power since 1948. Botha was forced to resign from the party's leadership after suffering a disabling stroke.

Botha succeeded John Vorster as prime minister in 1978. He exits with a whimper because his administrative and legislative performances left so much to be desired. He will be remembered as South Africa's most brutal minority ruler. His country has never had a ruler like him whose reign was typified by massacres, detentions, bannings, banishments, exiles, bombings and destabilization of African people and property within and beyond the country's borders.

Although Botha began his rule with a siren call to the country's European inhabitants to "change or perish," his record only shows that during his reign he intensified, consolidated, exported and perpetuated apartheid to a degree never before done by any of his predecessors since the first black-white contact 337 years ago.

His "new constitution," consisting of ethnic "tricameral chambers of parliament," was only an extension of apartheid. That racist constitution's most significant abomination was the total exclusion of the country's 26 million African inhabitants from citizenship and par-

(See INSIDE AFRICA, P. 2)

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TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1989 DEDICATED TO THE SPIRIT OF JESUS CHRIST

Record Convictions

FBI Aims At Racism

Ethnic Hate Crimes

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Vigorous FBI investigations of racial and ethnic hate crimes have resulted in a record-breaking 169 convictions since October 1987, Director William S. Sessions revealed recently.

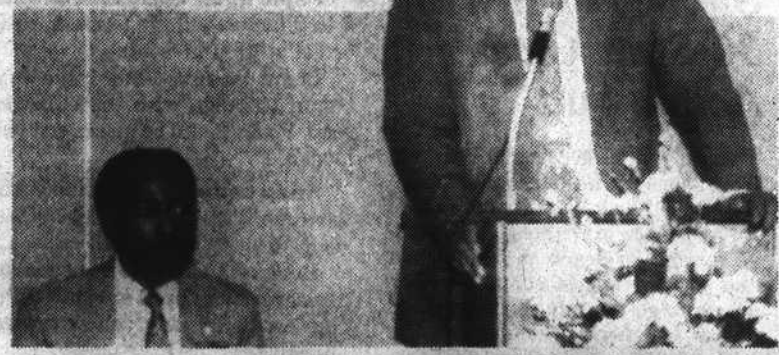
Declaring that the FBI has this nation's "primary responsibility against the forces of prejudice" through civil rights and counterterrorism programs, the FBI official issued the following statistics at the annual National Commission meeting of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

• 101 convictions in fiscal 1988 (Oct. 1, 1987 to Sept. 30, 1988), as the result of FBI probes, which he called the "highest annual number of convictions ever recorded in the [FBI] civil rights program."

• 69 convictions in the first six months (See FBI, P. 2)

ANNUAL RETRAINING CONFERENCE

Continuing the struggle, dreams, ...



"NOW YOU'RE IN MY COUNTY!"—That seemingly threatening statement from Sheriff John Baker was directed in good spirit to the members of the North State Law Enforcement Officers Association, Harry L.M. Knight, Jr. (left) president. The group was recently in Raleigh for their 37th Annual Retraining Conference held at Mission Valley Inn. (See Thursday Edition For Story).

600,000 Voters Purged In State Since 1984

More than 600,000 voters were purged from the voter registration lists since 1984, according to John Edwards, executive director of the N.C. Civic Education Project.

Edwards said that local boards of election purge their lists of inactive voters every five years. The purge is done following each presidential election. In 1984, there were 267,737 registrants purged out of a registration of 3.27 million. Following the 1988 general election, 374,337 voters were taken off the registration lists out of 3.4 million registrants.

Edwards stated that initial findings from 18 counties, reporting gender-based statistical data, indicate that more females were purged than males. There were 41,162 females purged compared to 36,615 males.

Edwards further stated that there is a need for additional voter education and civic participation. During the period between 1983 and 1984, there were 533,945 new voters added to the registration books. One year later, more than half of that number was purged from the books. During that one-year period, between 1987

and 1988, there were 339,904 new registrants, yet at the end of 1988, 374,337 were purged from the voter registration lists. Additionally, during the four-year period between 1984 and 1988, 878-749 new voters were added to the books; 642-074 were purged, leaving a net increase of only 231-675 more registered voters. Edwards said that approximately 72 percent of the state's eligible voting population is registered to vote but an increasingly larger pool of registrants are not voting.

According to Edwards, the number of female purged may correlate to the underrepresentation of females appointed and elected to public offices. Consequently, of the 51 senators in the North Carolina senate, four are females, representing eight percent of Senate members. There are 120 members in the House of Representatives, 20 female representatives, comprising 17 percent of the House members, and of the 2,900 municipal elected officials, 436 are females, representing approximately 16 percent of the municipal elected officials. (See VOTERS PURGED, P. 2)

Rural Community Network Plans To Relieve Poverty

Program Focusing On Service Delivery System, Proficiency

BY MARY L. WILLIAMS
Special To The CAROLINIAN
An Analysis

On June 15, I facilitated a workshop called "Resources Beyond the Beltline." As I prepared in mind for the meaning of this topic, I began to concentrate heavily on the difference between the two population opportunities resources and the standard of living.

I've lived in rural communities for 39 years, conducted outreach in Wake, Johnston, Franklin and Nash counties, and I've seen the same problems and conditions in each of them. After six years of assessing needs in rural communities and going to the city to get needs addressed, it has made me realize that as an individual and a community leader, it is part of my responsibility to help obtain and extend resources and opportunities for those who need help so they will have an equal alternative similar to urban citizens, of someday becoming self-sufficient.

In 1985, the Rural Community Networking Resource Center was incorporated as a non-profit organization designed to extend existing resources, to inform the uneducated, homebound and isolated citizens who lack transportation to available services and information. In our attempt to achieve our goals, we have been faced with lack of materials, staff and funding to do what has been assessed as productive alternatives to equalizing services accessibility for rural area citizens.

In my six years of doing individual and community assessment throughout Wake and the surrounding counties, the biggest change I've seen has been implemented mostly by volunteers and area ministry groups. The biggest problem has been getting the people who really needed help the right resources. Transportation has been identified as the number one problem in rural areas, followed by job development, decent housing, training, day care, facilities and a centralized location for services. Urban citizens don't have the above problems, although they may still have more needs than they can address.

The RCNRC sees the needs as being more than the individual communities can handle; therefore it is going to take the society as a whole to bring about significant changes in the standard of living and equal access to services. There must be an attitude change on ways of helping the poor help themselves. This can be achieved

ed by taking time to become aware of client needs, being concerned and understanding about why the need occurred, directing people with needs to appropriate resources, discussing with individuals short-term alternatives and most importantly, taking the time to inform, educate and train them how to help themselves in the long term.

Education is the key. If we as leaders become educated on what the needs are, then we can educate those who need our help to help themselves and others.

In a state and county where resources are so plentiful, there are still too many going hungry, homeless, uneducated, unskilled, unemployed, isolated, with ill health and living beneath the privileges that are extended to others.

Rural communities are running at (See RURAL NETWORK, P. 2)

Quayle, Kemp, Sullivan To Address NAACP

Three key members of the Bush administration—Vice President Dan Quayle, Secretary Jack Kemp of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Secretary Louis Sullivan of the Department of Health and Human Services—are among the speakers scheduled to address the 1988 annual convention of the NAACP in Detroit, July 9-14.

Secretary Kemp will speak at the Monday, July 10, plenary session; Vice President Quayle will appear at the Wednesday afternoon plenary session; and Dr. Sullivan will address the Thursday, July 14, plenary session.

Also scheduled to appear at the convention are Ronald H. Brown, chairman, Democratic National Committee; Detroit Mayor Coleman Young; Owen Bieber, president, United Automobile Workers; Eleanor Holmes Norton, former chairman, Equal Employment Opportunities Commission and now a professor at the Georgetown Law Center; Mary Hatwood Futrell, president, National Education Association; and Oprah Winfrey.

The official opening of the convention takes place on Sunday, July 9, when Dr. Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the NAACP delivers his convention address.

(See ADDRESS, P. 2)

Mayor Young Blames Media, Racist Foes

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—Mayor Coleman Young says he's being treated unfairly by the news media and political foes, who he says are "out for blood."

Young said last Friday during a news conference with the Rev. Jesse Jackson that coverage of a police investigation of Annivory Calvert has been slanted and also blamed a growing climate of racism for the furor over the investigation.

He says those forces are converging on him and the police department over its investigation of Calvert, a former city employee who filed a paternity suit against Young in January. Blood tests released last month indicated Young is the father of her six-year-old boy.

"A whole lot of people want blood," Young said. "It's no longer a question

of supporting that child. I told you I did that. What more do you want from me?"

Newspaper and broadcast reports have said that a secretive Detroit police squad interviewed people about Calvert's love life. The accounts were based on unnamed police sources and a city employee who was interviewed by the squad.

Police chief William Hart admitted that Calvert had been investigated, but said the probe involved possible auto insurance fraud, not her love life.

Young scolded reporters for using the unnamed in accounts about the Calvert investigation.

"You should look to these undisclosed, unidentified sources for their motives before you start so freely publishing them," he said.

Official Emissaries

Students Receive National Salute

After a year-long campaign by students at Hillside High School, the legislation that brought about North Carolina's official ratification of the 24th (Anti-Poll Tax) Amendment to the Constitution of the United States now rests in its rightful place... the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C.

The legislation was approved by the General Assembly in early May. As a result, 10 Hillside students were invited to the nation's capital recently by Dr. Don Wilson, the Archivist of the United States. Upon the invitation, Secretary of State Rufus Edmisten allowed the students to serve as official emissaries for the state in the delivery of the ratified law to the National Archives.

In a private ceremony in his office suite, Dr. Wilson praised the constitutional efforts of the students. He also thanked the members of the N.C. General Assembly and the citizens of North Carolina for having the courage to stand with the students as they made a historic change in the Constitution of the United States of America.

The 24th Amendment, which outlawed the use of the poll tax as a method of restricting voter participation by blacks and others, became federal law over 25 years ago, when 38 states approved the amendment. Although the state abided by the law,

North Carolina did not officially vote to ratify the amendment until this year. The legislation passed after lobbying efforts by Hillside students. It symbolically places North Carolina among those states that have ratified the amendment.

The students discovered that the state had not ratified the amendment while studying the Constitution. They decided that they would take action, rather than complaining.

Upon discussion with Durham lawmakers, the students drafted a

plan that led to the ratification. Durham Representatives Sharon Thompson, Mickey Michaux and George Miller introduced House Bill 108, which won unanimous approval

(See STUDENTS, P. 2)



POSTER CHILD—Left to right: Dr. Charles F. Whitton, President, NASCO; Xerona Clayton, Chairman, NASCO; Dr. Louis Sullivan, Secretary Dept. of Health & Human Services; Antwan Melton, Center, Nat'l Blackie Coll Poster Child.



OFFICIAL LEGISLATION—Students from Hillside High School in Durham present Dr. Don Wilson, archivist of the United States with official legislation passed by the North Carolina General Assembly in May. The legislation declares that the state has retroactively ratified the 24th Amendment to the Constitution. The students lobbied the

General Assembly to pass the anti-poll tax measure retroactively. Pictured left: Andrew Timberlake, Sherry Miller, James Reeves, Christopher Taylor, Dr. Don Wilson, Dabrowska Marks, Sonya Hanna, Martha Garrard of the Federal Register, Rhonda Gee, Bernice Gamble and Elijah Williamson.