

Affordable Housing At Crisis Stage For Blacks

More than 40 percent of all black and Hispanic households in the United States pay more for housing costs than the maximum amount considered affordable under federal standards, and one-fifth of black and Hispanic households live in substandard housing, according to a study issued recently by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

Housing problems are especially severe among poor minority households, with nearly four out of five bearing housing costs outside the affordable range, the Center's analysis of new government data shows. Under standards set by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, housing is considered affordable if it does not consume

more than 30 percent of a household's income. Poor white households bear housing costs as high as poor blacks and Hispanics, the study found. Among all three groups, about 80 percent of households pay at least 30 percent of income for housing and approximately two-fifths pay at least 70 percent. However, high housing cost

burdens affect black and Hispanic communities more heavily than white communities, because blacks and Hispanics are much more likely to be poor, according to the Center report. Some 42 percent of all black and Hispanic households — both the poor and non-poor — paid at least 30 percent of their incomes for housing in

1985, thereby exceeding the federal affordability standard, the Center found. Some 27 percent of all white households bore housing costs of this magnitude. Substandard Housing Conditions Compound Problem. The study also reported that blacks and Hispanics in general — both poor and nonpoor — were much more likely

than whites to live in substandard housing. While black and Hispanic households constitute 17 percent of all households in the United States, they make up 42 percent of those occupying substandard housing and more than half of those living in units with holes in the floor or evidence of rats, (See HOUSING, P. 2)

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Drivers With BAC Of .10 Find

N.C. DWI Conviction Rate High

Jackson Sidesteps D. C. Mayoral Race Questions

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP)—The Rev. Jesse Jackson confirmed recently that he is moving his legal residence to Washington but again sidestepped questions about whether he will run for mayor. Mobbed by reporters after his appearance before a congressional subcommittee, Jackson, who made unsuccessful bids for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984 and 1988, said, "I'm not running for mayor" of Washington. However, when asked whether he would end all speculation by saying unequivocally that he would not join the 1990 race for mayor, Jackson said only that "I will not bear the burden of your frustration." Pressed to explicitly state his plans, Jackson repeatedly changed the topic from the mayor's race to the campaign for statehood for the District of Columbia. He said he was moving to the city to press for making the district a state and to work for other civil rights causes. When asked if he was moving his legal residence here, he said, "At some point we will." Such a move, if it occurs at least a year before the Nov. 6, 1990 mayoral election, would make him eligible for the race. Mayor Marion Barry has held the office since 1979. Barry's aides said last week that he was running for re-election and expected Jackson to support him. Jackson has owned a house since 1984 in the northwest section of the city, but has resided in Chicago where the Rainbow Coalition, which he founded and still heads, has had its headquarters. The coalition is relocating to Washington, and Jackson said he will be living here by Sept. 1. In order to become a legal resident, he must change his voter registration or start paying city income taxes. Jackson's house, which has been under renovation, is not ready to be occupied. In the meantime, Jackson has made arrangements to rent a three-bedroom apartment in the district. "My opinion is that both the mayor and Jackson are engaged in a holding pattern intended to keep other candidates for mayor off-balance and to keep the financial supporters of other candidates off-

(See SIDESTEPS, P. 2)

Study Shows 89 Percent Convicted

Eighty-nine percent of all North Carolina motorists prosecuted for driving with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .10 or more were convicted by the courts in 1988, according to a report released recently by Commissioner of Motor Vehicles William S. Hiatt.

The report, titled "Rehabilitation, Alcohol Test, Evaluation and Retrieval System," is published annually by the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to assess the effectiveness of the State's anti-DWI program. The publication is frequently referred to as the "RATERS Report."

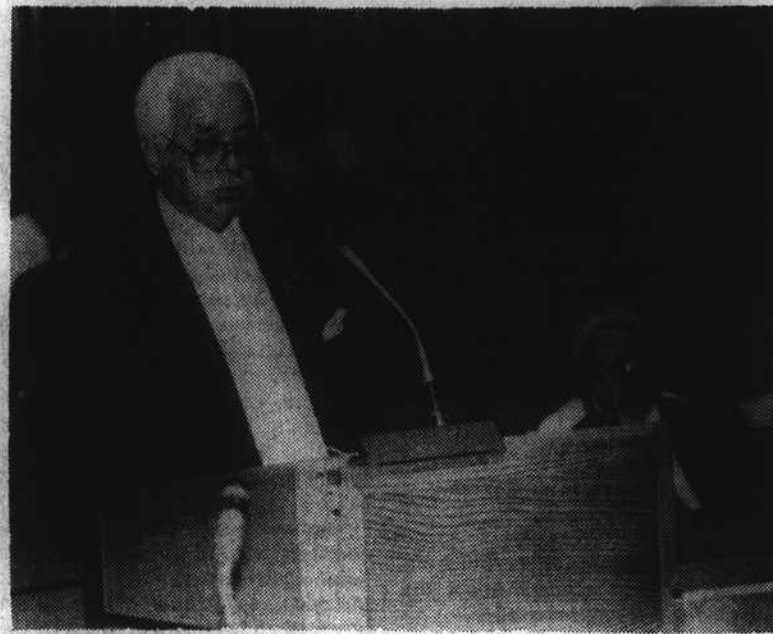
According to 1988 statistics taken from court records, 30,236 motorists were convicted during the year of driving with a BAC of .10 or more. A total of 3,737 drivers, or 11 percent of those whose cases were adjudicated by the courts, were acquitted of driving while impaired with a BAC of .10 or more, the report shows.

Conviction records are based only on the number of DWI cases adjudicated by the courts for a blood alcohol concentration of .10 or more. Bond forfeitures are counted as convictions for the purpose of driver license revocations. Not included in the statistics are cases in which defendants registered a blood alcohol concentration of less than .10 percent.

Perquimans County, which handled only 26 driving while impaired cases of .10 BAC or more, led the state with a conviction rate of 100 percent. Polk County was second with a 99 percent conviction record, or 103 convictions and one acquittal. Ashe and Pasquotank Counties tied for third place with 98.7 percent of its defendants (See NC DWI, P. 2)

Etheridge Calls For BEP To Be Fully Funded Here

State Superintendent Bob R. Etheridge recently called on the General Assembly to fully fund the Basic Education Program and labeled as "pure fiction" the idea that legislative leaders are proposing to raid the highway fund to pay for education and other state needs.



DEBATE CONTINUES—John P. Green, opponent of the City Council's redistricting plan, speaks before the council here as city officials continue to hear both sides of the issue. (Photo by Talib Sabir-Calloway)

30-Step Teacher Pay Plan Favored By Lawmakers

(AP) In an effort to clear the way for adjournment, N.C. House budget leaders agreed to stick with their plan for giving teachers a 30-step pay schedule and state employees an average six percent pay raise. "I don't know about y'all, but I'm tired of coming down her," said House Appropriations Chairman David Diamond, D-Surry, a high school football coach. "Football practice starts two weeks from now and I intend to be there. "I want us to go ahead and get this ready so if we can get an agreement on the highway package Thursday, we can roll out an expansion budget," Diamond told the panel as it began its 4½-hour meeting Tuesday.

Members of the committee voted to stick with the \$300 million salary proposal. The panel subcommittee chairmen agreed to back the House version of funding for the Basic Education Plan, which calls for spending \$77.4 million in fiscal year 1989-90 and \$188.6 million in 1990-91 for 1,500 new teachers, vocational teachers, teaching support staff and other expenses.

The state Senate has proposed a 25-step pay plan for teachers, and spending \$60.3 million on the BEP this fiscal year and \$183.6 million next year.

A conference committee from the House and Senate is negotiating an \$8.6 billion highway funding package which includes using increased sales taxes on vehicles for the first two years of the 12-year plan to fund six percent pay increases.

The highway package would become part of the state expansion budget for new or increased spending.

The House pay proposal would put teachers on a 30-step plan, with teachers moving up one step and getting an automatic two percent raise each year. The only exception would be between the fourth and fifth years, when teachers would get a five percent pay increase.

The plan, which would be phased in over the next three years, would add 2.5 percent longevity pay increase at (See PAY PLAN, P. 2)

Probe Finds Lucas Gave Inaccurate Answers In '81

BY MIKE ROBINSON
Associate Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP)—William Lucas, nominated to be the Bush administration's civil rights chief, gave inaccurate answers on a sworn application to be admitted to the New York bar, the Justice Department acknowledged Tuesday.

The admission came to light as Lucas was administered a sharp snub by his home state's two senators, who said they would not introduce him to the Senate Judiciary Committee at the opening of hearings this Wednesday past on his nomination to be assistant attorney general for civil rights.

Justice Department spokesman Deborah Burstion-Wade confirmed that the black Republican from Michigan failed to state on the New

York form in 1981 that he had once failed the District of Columbia bar exam. His application to New York was successful.

Lucas, 61, simply stated that he was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1971 when asked if he had ever taken another state bar examination or applied to practice in another state.

Lucas also answered in the negative when he was asked if he had ever been a witness in a civil or criminal court proceeding, when in fact he had testified numerous times, Ms. Burstion-Wade confirmed.

Ms. Burstion-Wade acknowledged inaccuracies on the New York state bar application but said "I don't see that they negate four decades of public service."

(See FINDINGS, P. 2)



LEADERSHIP SALUTE TO JOHN H. JOHNSON—Wayman F. Smith III (left), vice president of corporate affairs at Anheuser-Busch Companies, joins the Rev. Jesse Jackson, former presidential candidate and founder of Operation PUSH, and Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley in presenting the Anheuser-Busch Searing Eagle to John H. Johnson, chairman and CEO of Johnson Publishing Co. Inc. Johnson, whose successful business empire includes "Ebony" and "Jet" magazines, was recently honored for his business accomplishments at the international banquet at Operation PUSH's 18th annual convention in Chicago. (See FUNDING, P. 2)

INSIDE AFRICA

BY DANIEL MAROLEN

South Africa's ugly and evil system of apartheid is again on the march... Last Saturday, apartheid was responsible for the deaths of 11 Africans—nine policemen and two civilians. In addition, more than 2,000 other Africans were rounded up by the police, and their village is now surrounded by the South African regime's army.

The unwarranted slaughter and mass arrests were sparked by a meeting of African villagers who assembled to air views about their threatened forced removal from their traditional homes on a farm known as Leeufontein, 150 miles northwest of Johannesburg, to the so-called "independent homeland" of Bophuthatswana.

Soon after the Africans had begun their meeting, an armed contingent of the regime's police arrived at the scene and rained bullets into the crowd, telling them to "disperse."

Two African civilians were shot dead. This angered the crowd which at once retaliated by setting ablaze a police van with four policemen in it. Then the crowd hacked and stoned five other policemen dead.

In all, 11 African men lost their lives that way. Usually only, or mostly, Africans get killed at such apartheid conflicts. Hardly any whites get killed, although these are white versus black confrontations. That is how apartheid was planned—to destroy Africans by setting them against each other.

A week prior to the Leeufontein incident, the Bush administration announced its new policy toward South Africa, pointing out that apartheid would be ended through dialogue and negotiation between white and black leaders.

But, unfortunately, the sanguinary conflict at Leeufontein vitiated the Bush administration's envisioned goal of ending apartheid through peaceful dialogue. President P.W. (See AFRICA, P. 2)

Kemp Nixes Title X Insurance

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp announced last week his intention to terminate the Title X Land Development Mortgage Insurance Program, a program which authorizes HUD to insure mortgages and finance development of building sites, but is riddled with abuse. About 50 percent of all approved loans under the program have defaulted, at a cost of \$60 million to the government.

Upon thorough review of Title X, Kemp has chosen to publish a proposed rule to terminate the program due to the enormity of the losses incurred, high patterns of abuse, and the failure of the program to benefit the needy. Of the 58 loans insured under the Title X program since 1977—valued at approximately \$500 million—25 have defaulted. The department estimated losses on defaults to date to be approximately \$60 million.

Secretary Kemp directed an examination of the program and issued (See NIXED, P. 2)

NC Ranks Third Among 15 SUSTA Members In Exports

North Carolina ranked third in agricultural exports in the 15 states that comprise the Southern United States Trade Association (SUSTA) for fiscal year 1988. North Carolina's exports totaled \$274.1 million.

The ranking surfaced after release of a detailed summary of exports by SUSTA from their New Orleans headquarters.

Tobacco led the export list for North Carolina, but other crops including soybeans, grains, cotton and peanuts as well as poultry and livestock contributed to the number three position. Exports of lumber, wood products, seafood and aquaculture items were not included in the summary.

"We have been working hard to build our exports, and our Division of Marketing is committed to helping the agricultural community of North Carolina further increase their export trade," said N. C. Commissioner of Agriculture Jim Graham. "The N.C. Department of Agriculture will continue to be in the forefront of agricultural exports."

Companies or farmers interested in developing or expanding export markets should contact Ken Maxwell, export marketing specialist with the NCDA at (919) 753-7500.

A luncheon meeting will be held on July 27 at Belmonte Cafeteria in Raleigh to explain the Targeted Export Assistance (T.E.A.) program for those interested in federal assistance for export market development. Reservations are required, and may be made through Maxwell at the above number.