

**SIDESTEPS**

(Continued from page 1)

balance," said Charlene Drew-Jarvis, a member of the city council who has said she will announce her candidacy for mayor soon. Jackson said it was too soon to be concentrating on the mayor's race. "The mayor has another year to serve," he said. "Focus on the mayor's race is paralyzing the city," he said. "The priority issue ought to be enfranchisement of the District of Columbia."

Other announced mayoral candidates include David Clarke, the council chairman; John Ray, a member of the council; and businesswoman Sharon Pratt Dixon, a former Democratic National Committee treasurer.

Jackson was questioned by reporters after testifying in favor of legislation to expand the rights of the disabled. His appearance was before the House Committee on Education and Labor subcommittees on select education and employment opportunities.

**NIXED**

(Continued from page 1)

a directive to reform the program in April. As a result of initial findings, he requested that the Office of Inspector General audit the entire program; investigate related consultant activity; and examine the circumstances surrounding the processing of a loan for one of the recently approved developments, McNair Farms.

"I promised to root out every occurrence of inefficiency, misuse of government monies, and fraud in the Department of Housing and Urban Development," Kemp said. "This is another step in meeting the reform agenda that President Bush and I have proposed for HUD."

Secretary Kemp also announced that all Title X projects now under consideration, but which have not received a legally binding commitment, will be frozen and all application fees returned. Further, all projects that have received firm commitments and initial endorsements will be examined to determine whether fraud or misrepresentation warrant the denial of government insurance.

**PAY PLAN**

(Continued from page 1)

the beginning of the 25th step in the plan.

When fully implemented in three years, a beginning teacher would earn \$2,050 a month for the 10-month school year, while a teacher with 20 years' experience would earn \$3,137 a month. A teacher with 30 years' experience would get \$3,748 a month.

The pay would not include any across-the-board raises approved by the Legislature or local pay supplements.

Teachers had a pay plan until 1982, when teachers were frozen at the step they then occupied. They have gotten across-the-board increases since, but no increases under the plan, essentially bunching teachers with several years' experience at the same pay as new teachers.

The House panel, the group meeting while many legislators were at a conference in Baltimore, agreed to accept a Senate proposal that would give the State Board of Education the equivalent of six percent pay increases with instructions to develop a separate pay schedule for school administrators.

The House panel also voted to stay with its proposal for the Basic Education Plan, the eight-year program approved in 1984 to guarantee that every student in the state is offered the same educational opportunities under programs funded by the state.

**AFRICA**

(Continued from page 1)

Botha foiled President Bush's plan by rushing to use force instead of resorting to peaceful negotiation. The South African minority regime failed to grasp the opportunity for a peaceful dialogue.

Are the South African racist rulers capable of using dialogue and negotiation to attain healthier race relations in South Africa? Botha rushed policemen, police dogs, batons, guns and bullets as his only answer to the legitimate and democratic protest of the Africans who resented being shifted about like pawns on a chessboard.

In addition, Botha issued orders to the police to shoot down unarmed and nonviolent African villagers, killing them.

With good reason, the brutalized and angry villagers defended themselves from the unprovoked belligerency of the regime's police, and avenged the cold-blooded murder of their fellow villagers.

The Africans of South Africa have had too much of apartheid brutality, and are now ready to lay down their lives to end white supremacy.

Time and again, this column has pointed out the futility of suggestions of black-white dialogue in the resolution of South Africa's racial conflict. Under the prevailing circumstances, such a suggestion, good though it is, becomes a pipe dream. The ruling minority gang only knows the use of policemen, police dogs, batons, soldiers, guns and bullets as answers to legitimate African grievances.

These vicious tactics can only further polarize the already racially split nation. But the racist Afrikaner rulers shield themselves behind their guns and bullets and ignore the problem before them.

As everyone knows, apartheid is a wicked crime for the oppressed Africans of that country is turned. Thousands upon thousands of them have perished through it, during

numerous strikes, boycotts, marches, demonstrations and other forms of protest.

Rightly, the deprived, uprooted and brutalized African masses must exercise their democratic right to air views on their accumulated bitter grievances. They must not be harassed, intimidated and brutalized with guns and bullets for exercising these democratic rights, as Botha is doing at Leeufontein where he forces Africans off their traditional habitat to folkloric "homelands" which are virtual concentration camps.

South Africa's extreme racism must be halted, presto. It is mankind's major foe that brings into perspective the juxtaposition of western democracy close to apartheid—concepts which are diametrically divergent. Western collusion with apartheid can become a disturbing question, and must be avoided.

To end the terrifying centuries-long genocide in South Africa, America must shirk its responsibility to the global causes of world leadership and the defense of the concept of human rights. America must continue to play its vanguard role in the global marathon struggle to end apartheid. And America's veto power in the Security Council of Nations should never be used to shield South Africa from world censure. Instead, it should be used to prevent further Leeufonteins, Sharpevilles and Sowetos... Never should America's power or influence be used to perpetuate apartheid, which is genocide.

**NC DWI**

(Continued from page 1)

convicted.

However, Hiatt cautioned citizens against forming opinions about the outcome of DWI cases based solely on conviction rates in individual counties. "There are many factors involved in prosecuting court cases," he said, "including the validity of physical evidence submitted, the absence of key witnesses in some cases, and other circumstances affecting adjudication of cases."

**FUNDING**

(Continued from page 1)

previous General Assemblies and the promise ought to be kept.

Mr. Etheridge said failure to fund the BEP will leave local school systems "with contracts they cannot honor and with promises made that they cannot keep."

"More importantly," he said, "failure to fully fund the BEP will mean that North Carolina has blinked in its determination to build up its public schools, and I am afraid that once the determination flags, we will have difficulty recapturing that determination."

Mr. Etheridge said he is in favor of building highways and that North Carolina can afford the plan that has been proposed. "Our 1.1 million school children travel the highways and I understand the need for good roads," he said.

"But North Carolinians now and in the future will find that investing in education is the single best way to improve this state's economy and assure its future health," he said.

The State Department of Public Instruction has prepared a county-by-county list of the money that will be lost to local education agencies under both the House and Senate versions of the BEP. Copies of those figures have been sent to all superintendents, school board members and county commissioners.

Mr. Etheridge said he realizes that House and Senate members are extremely frustrated and may not welcome a call for still more money when they have so many disagreements, but he said the BEP is so important that he would not "be able to sleep well if I did not warn people about the danger of allowing the underfunding."

He said "reasonable people can disagree over the allocation of finite resources" but that "reasonable people ought to be able to agree that fully funding a \$9 billion highway building program while cutting back on our commitment to children is putting our priorities out of kilter."

"My concern is the BEP, but my concern also is to ask ourselves if we are doing enough for community colleges and our university system. Our future as a state will be determined by how well we educate our young people," he said.

Mr. Etheridge, who speaks to the North Carolina Press Association in Asheville on Saturday morning, said he will take his fight to obtain full BEP funding to that group.

"We need to ask ourselves some serious questions about our priorities before it is too late, and I intend to make the BEP my standard speech from now until this session of the General Assembly is over," he said.

**FINDINGS**

(Continued from page 1)

"There is no intention here to mislead," she said, adding that she was not trying to "belittle" or "make light" of the inaccuracies.

"There is no concern about his honesty, or his ethics," Ms. Burstion-Wade said. "The man's background is just too admirable."

But she acknowledged that Attorney General Dick Thornburgh and his top aides were not aware of Lucas' inaccurate answers until last week.

The New York bar application could become an issue in conjunction with the fact that Lucas stated on resumes and in court testimony that he had been a Justice Department attorney in 1983 when in fact he was a legal assistant, not a lawyer.

Lucas was forced to leave the department when he failed the D. C. bar examination. He joined the FBI, later becoming sheriff of Wayne County, Michigan, which includes Detroit, and after that county executive.

In signing the New York form, Lucas swore to the accuracy and truth of his answers. His signature was witnessed by a notary public.

Earlier in the day, Ms. Burstion-Wade had said Lucas had given a truthful answer to the question about whether he had ever been a court witness, saying "the application was filed in his personal capacity as an attorney. In that capacity, he was never a witness."

Confronted with more details about the form, Ms. Burstion-Wade acknowledged the inaccuracies and said she had not seen the form when she gave her initial response.

Lucas' nomination is opposed by a number of civil rights organizations who say he lacks the professional legal experience to head the Justice Department's civil rights division.

Michigan's two Democratic senators, Carl Levin and Donald W. Riegle Jr., broke the Senate's unusual practice by declining to introduce Lucas to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Nominees most often receive the courtesy of an introduction from home-state senators at confirmation hearings, regardless of party differences and sometimes even the intention to oppose the nominee.

Critics also have been focusing on a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals finding

in 1985 that Lucas failed to investigate police brutality charges in the 1976 beating of a jail prisoner named Salvatore Marchese.

"I think that what it demonstrates is that Lucas is the wrong person for this job by any measure," said Arthur Kropp, president of the People for the American Way, a group that is fighting the nomination.

Lucas would succeed William Bradford Reynolds, whose tenure was marked by constant friction with civil rights groups.

**HOUSING**

(Continued from page 1)

the Center reported.

While one of every three poor black households and more than one of every four poor Hispanic households lived in substandard housing, the report found that significant proportions of minority households that are not poor -- one of every six non-poor black households and one of every seven non-poor Hispanic households -- also live in substandard conditions.

In fact, the proportion of non-poor black and Hispanic households living in substandard housing exceeded the proportion of poor white households living in substandard housing, the study noted.

The Center's report is based on extensive data collected by the Census Bureau and the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and released earlier this year. Although the data describe conditions in 1985, the Center study notes that housing cost burdens are unlikely to have eased since then because rental costs and the average income of poor families have risen at about the same pace since 1985.

"These stark findings indicate that the growing lack of affordable housing has reached a crisis stage for blacks and Hispanics, as well as for low income Americans in general," said Center Director Robert Greenstein.

According to Edward Lazere, the report's principal author, "These high housing cost burdens are likely to have contributed substantially to the growing problem of homelessness and to have intensified other problems such as the rising incidence of hunger. When poor families must spend so much of their limited incomes for housing, little money remains for other necessities."

**Housing Costs Escalate in 1980s**

The Center study found that housing cost burdens have escalated sharply since the 1970s, particularly for minority and low income households. It attributes the growing shortage of low rent housing primarily to a sharp increase in the number

of poor households, a substantial reduction in the number of low rent housing units, and the resulting increase in rents.

It notes that the numbers of poor white, black and Hispanic households all grew substantially since the late 1970s, with the growth in poverty being fastest among blacks and Hispanics.

It also finds that housing costs rose during this period for white, black and Hispanic households alike, but the rate of increase was more than twice as great for the typical black and Hispanic household as for the

typical white household.

Deep cutbacks in federal low income housing programs exacerbated the problem, the report said. It noted that only 29 percent of all poor households received any federal, state, or local housing assistance in 1987, and that the number of poor households of all races failing to receive any housing aid climbed from four million in 1979 to 5.5 million in 1987.

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