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Democratic Fund-Raiser Scheduled

The Young Democrats of Orange County are sponsoring a "Party for Democratic Unity" on Sunday, July 23 at the Mad Hatter restaurant in Chapel Hill.

The event will begin at 3 p.m., and continue until midnight. According to a spokesperson for the event, "The phrase 'Democratic Unity' is, of course a contradiction in terms. One thing Democrats have always been able to agree on, however, is having a party."

The stated purpose of the event is to unite Democrats behind John Ingram, Democratic candidate for U.S. Senate. Ingram has confirmed his presence in the early evening, and several other Democratic party notables are expected to be in attendance. Music will be provided at various times during the day by area performers, including Night Shift.

Donations of \$3 will be collected and all profits from the event will be donated to John Ingram's campaign. Food and drink will be available for purchase from the Mad Hatter. For more information, contact any member of the Young Democrats of Orange County, or Sharon Pigott (chair for the event) after 5 p.m. at 967-1383.

Early Pregnancy Classes Set

A series of Early Pregnancy Classes will be held for everyone in the first half of pregnancy who lives in the Charlotte area. The three classes will be led by certified childbirth educators and a certified LaLeche League leader, with opportunities for discussion and questions. Couples are encouraged to come to classes together, if possible. Classes will be informal, so dress comfortably.

During the first two sessions, the following topics will be discussed: Nutritional needs of mother and fetus, fetal growth and development, emotional and physical changes of pregnancy, effect of pregnancy on marital relationships, how sex is affected by pregnancy, myths about pregnancy and motherhood and fatherhood, and how to feel and look better during pregnancy.

The third class will be on breast feeding and will be for both couples who have already decided to breastfeed and those who are not yet sure. A fourth class may be added at no extra cost.

Classes will be held at the Ribamarie Center, 4822 Albemarle Rd., Suite G30, located two blocks off E. Independence Blvd.

The series will begin the first Tuesday of each month (except on holidays) and will continue on consecutive Tuesdays. New classes will begin July 11, from 7:30 til 10 p.m.

To enroll in the series, ask your physician or call Alice Caldwell at 373-1978.



Bubblin' Patricia McInnis
...Won numerous contests

Patricia B. McInnis Is Beauty Of Week

By Debra Stanley
Post Staff Writer
Bubblin' Patricia Boyd McInnis is the Post Beauty of the Week. A 24-year-old native of Mount Holly, N.C., Pat is employed by the Charlotte Housing Authority. She is a 1972 graduate of Harding High School and attended Central Piedmont Community College as a clerical major.

Her chosen profession, however, is dancing. Pat has won numerous dancing contests in the Charlotte area, including a contest held recently at the Twentieth Century Fox Discotheque on Kings Dr. She also won third place in the 1976 Soul Train Dance Contest held in California.

In addition to her soulful moves on the dance floor, Pat is attending the Trim Modeling agency and has hopes of modeling professionally. This fun-loving Beauty stated that she is "into all kinds of sports," and has been an active participant as well as spectator. She has coached a girl's softball team and loves football. Pat also enjoys reading but confessed that her favorite love is "working with children."

Pat cited her favorite saying as being one that's used around the office at the Housing Authority. It is: "It's not where you're from, it's where you're going that counts."

She described herself as "fun-loving, always smiling, polite, bubbling, and ready to go."

With her talent and charm, Pat could easily, but not mistakenly, be nicknamed Bubbling Brown Sugar.

After leaving the Housing Authority, (this is her last week) Pat plans to work teaching dance classes for a while.

Patricia stated that she hopes to move to Los Angeles this year in order to progress in her dance career and fulfill her potential to the maximum, hopefully before the winter.

Her major goal in dancing, Pat confided, "would be to perform in a Broadway musical."

Like Pat says, "It's not where you're from, it's where you're going that counts" and it looks like Pat is destined to higher and prosperous ground.

The wife of John McInnis and mother of two lovely daughters, Taloria, age seven, and Carolyn, age 8, Pat is number five of nine children of Mr. and Mrs. George and Lucille Boyd of Mount Holly.

NAAACP Sees "Strong Ray Of Hope" In Bakke Ruling

ESC Seeking Job Training For Veterans

The local Employment Security Commission is looking for employers who will provide on-the-job training for veterans.

Extraordinary training costs of employers will be reimbursed from Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) funds under the Help Through Industry Retraining and Employment Program (HIRE II) according to Local Office Manager Claude Lewis Jr. and Veterans Employment Representative Earl B. Huitt Jr. The reimbursement may amount to as much as one-half of the amount paid in wages.

Huitt says he is seeking employers who will contract to hire veterans for up to 1,040 hours of training on-the-job in occupations beginning at \$3.50 or more per hour. The training funds are part of a \$3.1 million CETA grant to North Carolina to provide job training for veterans, particularly disabled veterans who need on-site training to become established in the labor market. The program is funded under Title III of the Act.

"CETA prime sponsors throughout the state have a goal of between 13 and 14 hundred disabled and Vietnam-Era veterans to be placed in job training," says Huitt.

"The sponsors will allocate money according to the contracts written with employers through the Employment Security Commission."

All funds must be obligated by September 30, 1978.

"We're after two things here," the veterans employment specialist explained. "One, we wish to provide job training for veterans, and two, we wish to convince employers that veterans can contribute to their companies by being good workers. CETA will assist with the cost of the training as an inducement to get employers involved. And, he continued, "it is anticipated that the veterans will stay on as a permanent employees of the company after his training."



PUBLIC HOUSING COMMUNITY LEADERS are shown from left to right Ms. Elizabeth Neal, past president, Earle Village; Ms. Carrie Graves, Dalton Village; and Ms. Luitia Hall, past president, Earle Village. (Photo by Eileen Hanson)

Public

Housing: Myths And Realities

By Eileen Hanson
Special to the Post
Viewed from the outside, two myths prevail about public housing. One is that public housing is a temporary stop-over between the slums and better, private housing. The other is that public housing is primarily for families with the lowest incomes.

But an inside view gives a different story. When Mattie Gaines moved into Earle Village Homes on East Seventh Street 11 years ago, she expected it to be a short-term stay. "They're supposed to help you move out into private housing," according to Gaines, who was recently elected President of the Earle Village Residents' Organization. "But there's no housing to move into. Nobody wants to rent to someone with children, and I have four kids."

Other families cannot even get into public housing because their incomes are too low. According to Linda Winston, Assistant Superintendent for Tenant Selection of the Charlotte Housing Authority,

about 400 to 600 families on a waiting list of 1,300 are not eligible because their incomes are too low. Most of these families are on AFDC - aid for dependent children. "It costs \$60 to 70 to maintain a housing unit. That is the minimum rent tenants must now be able to pay," said Winston. "We are not able to move in any families that fall below the \$60 rent level."

Federal law says that a tenant's rent in public housing, including "basic utilities," must be set at 25 percent of the net family income. To determine net income, the gross annual income is taken, less 5 percent deduction or 10 percent for senior citizens. Then another \$300 is deducted for each child under 18 who is in school. The 25 percent rent payments are then spread out over a 12-month period.

Today in Charlotte, a family on AFDC or other fixed incomes such as Social Security or Supplemental Security Income, cannot get in to public housing. According to Winston, it now takes a weekly income of \$106 to be eligible

for public housing. Exceptions are made for the elderly and for those moving out of Community Development areas.

The Gaines family - one adult and four children - receives \$219 a month on AFDC. Their rent plus utilities is \$40. If they were to apply for public housing today, they would not find a place. This situation is not exceptional. According to Betty Harris, Director of Community Services, about 85 percent of public housing's 13,000 tenants are one-parent families, headed by women. Most of them are on fixed incomes.

In 1974, Congress authorized "rent ranges" in federally-funded public housing, to establish an "economic mix." In Charlotte, the lowest range is \$0-19 a month, the highest is \$120-up. When the lowest ranges are filled, only tenants who can pay in one of the higher rent ranges may occupy vacancies. Today the lower rent ranges are entirely filled, up to the \$60-79 range.

Does this constitute a "quota" system against the poor?

"Technically, regardless of what income they might have, no one is too poor for public housing," said W.H. Draddy, Director of Management. "But we do operate within rent ranges so that we can accommodate a certain percentage of very low income families. Some pay no rent, and that must be off set by those who pay higher."

There are differing opinions about the reason for the rent-range system. Legal Aid attorney Ted Fillette thinks it's a "sociological theory" that an economic mix in a neighborhood provides a better environment. "In effect, however, there are no more places for people on public assistance," said Fillette. "We have a de facto quota system. The 'quota' keeps some families waiting for years to get into public housing."

Winston's explanation of the rent-range system is that it costs \$60-70 per unit just to maintain it. "Thus the lowest rents must be balanced against higher ones." According to Winston, some people have been waiting since 1974

Marshall Deserved Strongly

Special to the Post
NAAACP Executive Director Benjamin L. Hooks said that, although the civil rights organization was "absolutely sorry that the decision did not go the other way" in the Allan Bakke case, he felt that there was a "strong ray of hope" in several of the individual opinions handed down by members of the Supreme Court last Wednesday.

Specifically, Mr. Hooks cited the "swing" vote of Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell who came down on both sides of the affirmative action question. He joined the 5-4 majority in throwing out the special admissions program at the University of California, Davis Medical School because he felt that it specifically favored non-whites. But he upheld the constitutionality of racially conscious remedies in cases where race was not presented as a primary factor in consideration.

Justice Powell said: "If petitioner's purpose is to assure within its student body some specified percentage of a particular group merely because of its race or ethnic origin, such a preferential purpose must be rejected not as insubstantial but as facially invalid. Preferring members of any one group for no reason other than race or ethnic origin is discrimination for its own sake. This the Constitution forbids."

But, he continued, "The State certainly has a legitimate and substantial interest in ameliorating, or eliminating where feasible, the disabling effects of identified discrimination."

As the NAACP had done in its friend of the court brief in the Bakke case, Justice Powell referred to the Brown case as attesting "to the importance of this state goal and the commitment of the judiciary to affirm all lawful means towards its attainment." So he strongly upheld the Davis Medical School's goal of creating a diverse student body.

In effect, what Justice Powell did was to uphold the contention that Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act forbids the use of race classifications in remedial programs to the extent that Davis did. He thus joined Chief Justice Warren Burger, Associate Justices William H. Rehnquist, Potter Stewart and John Paul Stevens in this area. They did not base their ruling on the Constitution.

In ruling that affirmative action was constitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment, Mr. Powell joined Justices William J. Brennan Jr., Byron R. White, Thurgood Marshall and Harry A. Blackmun. These justices also held that the Davis program was permissible under Title VI.

In commenting on the Court's decision, Mr. Hooks stressed that he and the other civil rights leaders who joined him in a news conference at the NAACP office had not had the opportunity to read the opinions. They had only received reports from various sources. The NAACP, therefore, was planning to prepare a comprehensive response subsequently.

Taylor Believes Growing Economic Benefits Reason For Blacks To Work Together

By Sidney Moore
Post Staff Writer
A feeling of growing economic benefits has created a reason for area businessmen and leaders of the black community to work together, according to Celanese Vice President David Taylor.

He is also chairman of a sponsoring committee to bring an affiliate of the National Urban League, Inc. (NUL), to Charlotte. While such an effort has failed twice before, Taylor is confident that it will be successful this time.

Local spirits are high because of the passage of an airport bond referendum, a recent announcement that an IBM plant will be built here and passage of liquor-by-the-drink legislation. Vernon E. Jordan Jr., president of NUL, said a league affiliate in Charlotte and liquor-by-the-drink

are not necessarily related, but that he is for both.

While such humor punctuated his luncheon speech here on Friday, June 30, it did not dilute his forceful description of the "urban league movement."

Jordan has led NUL since January 1972 following the untimely death of Whitney Young.

Recently named one of 100 most influential black Americans by Ebony magazine, Jordan also writes a weekly newspaper column "To Be Equal," which is distributed to 600 newspapers (see our editorial page).

He has written extensively on national issues for major publications and has a radio commentary three times per week on Westinghouse Broadcasting network, according to biographical material.

The 43-year-old lawyer formerly headed the Voter Education Project in Atlanta and directed the United Negro College Fund. He serves on several corporate boards and has received numerous honorary degrees.

Cost efficiency is a major feature of the operation of NUL, said Jordan. He said the non-profit organization attracts support from large corporations because of its accountability as to how their "philanthropic dollar" is spent.

Money to operate the league comes from industry, foundations and government. Last year, its budget was \$4.5 million, with an additional \$10 million for special projects, according to a published report.

Rules developed by the national office require local



Vernon Jordan
...During visit here

groups to raise their own funds, other than special grants from the national office.

Clarence Thomas of the Atlanta regional office of NUL said Charlotte should raise

about \$50,000 to begin the first year of operation of the local affiliate. The money will be used to acquire a professional staff, an office and equipment.

Members of the steering committee to form the local affiliate are Jack L. Bullard, Kathleen Crosby, G. Don Davidson Jr., Harvey B. Gantt, Harold R. Hansen, Harriet A. Kaplan, Dr. C. D. Rippey, Willie J. Strafford Sr., David Taylor, John P. Turbidity, Robert L. Walton, Richard G. Wells, and Sam Young Jr.

Sponsoring committee members are James G. Babb Jr., Rev. George Battle, John M. Belk, William A. Bowen, Jack L. Bullard, C. C. Cameron, W. Bill Cunningham, G. Don Davidson Jr., Robert L. Davis Jr., Harvey B. Gantt, D. F. Gunnells, Harold R. Hansen, Betty See Blacks on Page 10



If you are a self starter your boss won't have to be a crank.