## More blacks move into New Orleans than first thought

Continued from page 1A

trouble in winning city/parish elections We have to remember that New Orleans was 68 have to remember that New Orleans was 68 percent black in population prior to Katrina, with over 165,000 more blacks than all other



with over 165,000 more blacks than all other racial group numbers combined. About half of all registered voters were black Democrats.
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For the state of the s

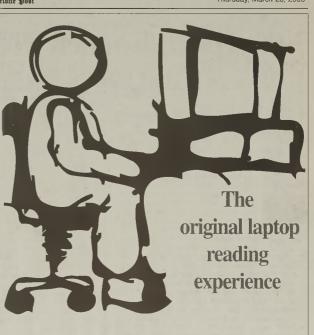
trend that will continue until New Orleans reaches its 'carrying capacity' of just over 300,000 around the end of the year. Then the city will grow slowly if at all for some time. But there will be an estimated 115,242 Blacks present in New Orleans by April 22, as opposed to about 103,000 non-Blacks." "In fact, using precinct-level data (442 total in Orleans), knowledge of only three things, the number of black Democrats registered, he number of white Democrats registered, and the number of white Republicans registered, produced models of extremely high predictive quality for total vote for a Democrat or

produced models of extremely high predictive quality for total vote for a Democrat or Republican candidate." According to Sadow, the statistics do not favor Republicans at all. His numbers estimate that 53,803 black Democrats are predicted to be in New Orleans on Election Day, compared to less than 18,000 white Republicans. And even it, unrealistically, one theorized that every single white Democrat voted for a Republican, those predicted there only comprise about 26,000. The black and Democrat advantage will continue to grow by the general election runoff on May 20. Sadow compares voter registration figures

adow compares voter registration figures orically against this year with current data eturnees. As he outlined to this newspaper, Sadow on returne

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of evacuees were black. Thus, when projecting numbers for registrants who are present in the parish, even if immediately after Katrina they were disproportionately non-black compared to pre-Katrina levels, blacks are returning at a higher rate than whites meaning the relative non-black advantage immediately after the disaster will continue to erode. Converting these calculations into projections shows that by the time the rescheduled elections occur, blacks just will have regained the registration advantage over non-blacks in Orleans. "



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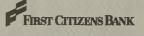
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## Competition among civil rights museums make fund raising tight

GREENSBOCRO – Years in the planning and still mil-lions of dollars from opening, the International Civil Rights Center and Museum finds itself in a tough fight for fund-ing dollars against several other high-mofile museums ing dollars against several other high-profile museums focusing on the African-American experience. 'I don't wort to the

American experience. "I don't want to think of our-selves as a niche," museum director Amelia Parker said. "I want us to think of Greensboro, and about how in the bosom of this country, we had a heartbeat that allowed us to push a move-ment through the South." Planned since 1994 for the site of the Woolworth's lunch counter where four North

counter where four North Carolina A&T State University students launched the nationwide sit-in movement on Feb. 1, 1960, muse-um officials last year saw their construction budget bal-loon from \$10 million to \$16 million. The budget rise was due to repairs to a leaky basement and the need to meet standards for affiliation with the Smithsonian Institution. counter where four North

standards for affiliation with the Smithsonian Institution In January, two local foun-dations hired a full-time con-sultant on fundraising. Next month, Parker and other museum leaders are expected to launch a renewed cam-paign for donations and pro-vide an update on how much more money is needed to fin-ish the facility. Parker said she hopes the new campaign will raise the national profile of the planned museum. "It's a significant challenge,

"It's a significant challenge, at our effort is unique in but

several ways,"Parker argued. "What happened in Greensboro was such a catalyst. That has a cache to it that lends to the uniqueness

that lends to the uniqueness of what we're doing." The refusal by a quartet of black students – Ezell Blair Jr, now known as Jibreel Khazar, Franklin McCair, Joseph McNeil, and the late David Richmond – to leave the segregated Woolworth's lunch counter helped jump-start the civil rights effort nationally at a time when the become had become movei bogged down in disputes over

tactics More than 45 years later, museum leaders are in a fight for fundraising dollars. In Fredericksburg, Va., leaders of a proposed U.S. National Slavery Museum, including former Virginia Gov. Douglas Wilder and celebrity donor Bill Cosby, are trying to raise \$200 million.

celebrity donor Bill Cosby, are trying to raise \$200 million In Washington, D.C., a \$500 million National Museum of African American History and Culture is planned as part of the Smithsonian Institution and slated for a 2012 opening with exhibits on civil rights issues and modern-day issues in black culture And across the South, direc-tors of existing museums are trying to drum up money to better tell their part of the black experience

better tell their part of the black experience. The Birmingham (Åla.) Civil Rights Institute, which opened in November 1992, features exhibits on segrega-tion, voting rights and civil rights marches and raised more than \$3 million in 2004

In Memphis, Tenn., the National Civil Rights Museum at the Lorraine Motel, where the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassi-nated, opened in 1991 and has since been expanded at a has since been expanded at a cost of \$11 million.

has since been expanded at a cost of \$11 million. And iny Atlanta, the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change features photographs and other exhibits, including the funeral wagon that carried King's body According to tax records, the center received \$2.2 million from private and government sources in 2003. "The fundraising environ-ment is consistently more competitive," said Ed Able, chief executive officer of the American Association of Museums in Washington ." The situation of any new museum today is a challenge, regardless of what kind of museum it is."

Lawrence Pijeaux , presi-lent of the Birmingham civil rights museum and the Association of African rights rights mass Association of African American Museums, said cotting the American Museums, said actually getting the Greensboro museum open after years of planning could spur local excitement about the project and bring in more domations

denations. "When you talk about the civil rights movement and slavery, those are tough top-ics for people to discuss," he said. "Once individuals understand that these insti-tutions are being created to improve race relations ... I think people feel much better about the positive aspects of it."

## Shaw University basketball team flies to national tournament in style

Continued from page 3A said "I thought the plane might set the tone." The Bears are four-time champions of the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association. But before Monday, the team's only public recognition for its accomplishments this year was a sign on the window of the McDonald's near campus.

Was a sign of the whitew of the functional near campus. The trip marks the second time Gary has used his plane to fly the Bears to a competition and the third time the plane has been used by a school team. As long as the Gary-sponsored flights don't include any vacation-like stopovers, they are

consistent with NCAA rules, said Jennifer Kearns, associate director of public and media relations for the organization. The Bears lost to St. Cloud State 78-71 Wednesday for a berth in the national semifi-

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