Chitorials & Comments

Run In Fear. Or Learn For Progress

Like many other situations which come about in the national community such as quick insurance plans, dubious housing plans, fast money plans, sure-fire job plans, the Black community has to be especially watchful. Somehow, the hustler and the schemers rush to the Black community first to unload their shady products and mysterious messages. Even to God's own Gospel! The present nuclear matter is no exception.

Already literature is being distributed, sometimes finding its way into the Black press, about the horrors and the doomsday predictions of the use of nuclear energy. This is unfortunate, because the future of nuclear energy in America, and in the lives of all Americans, is positive.

To begin with, present day natural gas which heats the boilers which cause the generation of electricity, has twenty more years before the supply gives out...if we use it at the rate we are using it today. Oil, which powers generators to supply electricity, will not last much longer at the rate we are using it. It is clear that the remaining supply of gas and oil must be reserved to meet the many uses for which there is no substitute. Add to this the present tragedy in Iran and the supply might end sooner. Let us remember we are getting nearly half of our nation's oil supply from foreign countries; nations which can again cut us off without notice as they did just four years ago before quadrupling prices. Or their internal problems can put us in national jeopardy.

Take a look at the comparative figures: Electricity generated from nuclear power costs substantially less to produce than electricity from coal or oil. The exact amount is one and a half cents per kilowatt hour. Coal costs two cents and oil costs four cents. Imagine, it would cost eight billion dollars to buy enough foreign oil to generate the amount of electricity that will be produced by nuclear plants this year.

Blacks Organize

A recent syndicated article speaking against nuclear energy suggested that the Black community organize against nuclear power and that the Black community rise up against waste disposal as a part of the overall liberation struggle. However in December of 1977 the NAACP went on record to say that "The fact is that nuclear power will be required to meet our future needs

for electricity. If we do not move ahead now with the nuclear power development, the next generation is likely to be sitting around in the dark, blaming the utilities for not doing something this generation's officials would not let them do."

As for high level waste, one storage site of less than 1000 acres can provide all the storage capacity this country needs for its civilian nuclear power plants through the year 2000. On radioactivity released from nuclear power plants is only a small fraction of the amount coming from x-rays, granite buildings and airplane travel. One out of every ten hospital patients in this country depends on nuclear medicine for the diagnosis of human ailments.

The risk safety factor regarding American nuclear plants is less than minimal. In fact, the nuclear power industry is the most closely regulated industrial enterprise in this country. No person in public has been injured by a nuclear-related incident at any commercial nuclear power reactor. This is an impeccable

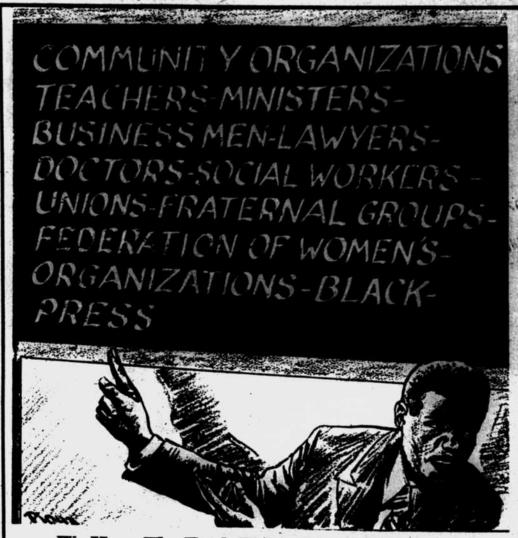
There are serious charges that the American nuclear industry would be involved with using nuclear weapons on emerging African nations. Yet none of the present nuclear-weapons states has produced any weapons from materials used in commercial nuclear plants. Nor has any nation used nuclear power plants for weapons development.

Stand On Energy

To support the NAACP's stand on nuclear energy, opinions have come from many responsible sources: The department of nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology states, "The public would be adversely affected by the outright rejection of the nuclear alternative...or by any further delay in its development." On January 16 of 1975, thirty-one outstanding scientists met and determined, "We see no reasonable alternatives to an increased use of nuclear scientists in Chicago went on record in 1975 to support nuclear energy and use as a way to a better life for Black and disadvantaged Americans.

But back to emerging African nations and America's nuclear weapons directed toward them. Such an attack for military purpose has only been used when another powerful nation has held America's military power in critical abeyance. Japan, for instance. No African nation can do this. Without seeming crass, the largest Black nation in Africa might have a serious problem battling the combined national guards of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and California...and certainly without nuclear weapons.

The important item for Black Americans to know as far as nuclear energy is concerned is how the future ties them in with progress. Nuclear power is cheaper, it is cleaner, it is easier to produce, it can give far more electricity to homes than any other energy source. It will be with us forever. Its capability will match and even accelerate the growth of industry in this country... pupils and a feeling of belong-which means jobs. pupils and a feeling of belong-ing to the parent of these



We Have The Tools To Do The Job For

A Better Black Community....Let's Use Them

Week Of Student Abuse

by Rev. Dr. Maggie Lamb Nicholson

Charlotte has just closed a week's observance of child abuse, so I thought it was a good time to remind our readers that students are children and were also considered as being abused. This is the resolution that is being sent out to several organizations as well as the superintendent of Charlotte-Mecklenburg schools:

Whereas the education of our young has deteriorated with forced bussing of child-ren to schools distant from their homes; and further such bussing has kept the parents of the bussed children from being able to have contact with the teachers and administrators of these distant schools; and further has denied by practical access to the distant schools, participation in social and parent teacher activities, thereby denying to the bussed student the advantages and benefits of such parental activities, and,

Whereas such obvious disadvantages resulting from the bussing of these students to distant schools far removed from their homes and social students, are being denied equal educational opportunities; further, the emotional impact of this program of bussing students to far distant schools is doing great harm to young students of grades one thru grades three, be it therefore resolved, that we go on record as opposed to the bus-sing of children in grades one thru three to far distant schools and that they instead attend the schools nearest to their homes, thus restoring a feeling of security to these

Dr. Nicholson pupils in relation to their schools and the administrators thereof. Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be presented to the Charlotte-Mecklenburg School Board and that it be made available to the Media.'

Charlotte in celebrating Charlotte. Many activities are going on all over town this month. This is also senior citizens month. Have we stopped to think how we will celebrate the senior citizens of tomorrow? I have just read in a local paper that the administration has sold the records of our children in ninth and eleventh grades to a local er. Yes, their names address and their entire records. Just think what that will do to the morale of the student when he or she goes to get a job and their grades has improved or gone from good to bad. Here these children's future is being blighted by the administration of all people; the ones that are supposed to help make them responsible citizens. Does this come within the guidelines of H.E.W? If so Mr. Califano needs to stop and take a good look at himself before he executes any more rules.

highest form. How can these students grow up gracefully knowing that they are being commercialized on by the media. Yes, this is child abuse. How can they survive such hostile treatment as being commercialized on. Already, all the children have not been given an equal opportunity of getting a good educa-tion in our public schools. Just say so many students are going to private schools; Just say so many women won't let their offsprings be born.

Do we want another test score like the one that we just experienced? Why can't we do as these resolutions above call for. I hope we will look at our children from a child's point of view. Give them the necessary respect; they will meet competition. Throw social promotion out of the window; give them an oppor tunity to compete, something to fight for and a recognition of the hard work that they will do with a full opportunity. I would like to hear from those of you who love your children and want them to have the best education possible.

City Transit

Charlotte Transit System revenue passenger ridership increased .64 percent in April, the second month an increase has been recorded following the 56-days drivers' strike.

The number of riders on express buses rose 110.3 percent over the number carried last year. The highest daily express passenger number during April was 389 pass gers; the pre-strike daily high was 334 express passengers.

Sales of the Charlotte Transit System's monthly unlimited ride pass increased 21.5 percent in April.

 \mathbf{BE} **EQUAL**

TO



Black College Gains An Illusion

Every time I see an analysis of the state of black Americans there is always one supposed bright spot in an otherwise gloomy picture. More blacks are going to college, and the proportion of blacks in college is about equal to the numbers of college-age blacks, and to the white rate of college attendance.

The only trouble with that bright spot is that it isn't true.

That's because all post-secondary education is lumped under the label "college." Surveys show more black high school seniors aspire to a college education than do whites. But they don't

Blacks in post-secondary education are far more likely than whites to be in vocational schools or in two-year community colleges. Proportionately fewer wind up in four-year colleges, and still fewer in universities. The opposite is true for white students.

Of special concern is the fact that the two-year community colleges are playing a steadily larger role in educating black youth. Almost half of all black students attending colleges are going to those institutions.

And yet there has been no national strategy devised concerning just what the proper role of those schools should be. Too often they are restricted to providing terminal occupational

That may be fine for many of their students who receive the skills and knowledge required for specific occupations. But many others are drawn to the two-year colleges because they are cheaper, because they think they can eventually transfer to four-year schools, or because they wrongly assume they can't do academic collegelevel work.

Black educators have expressed dismay that bright youngsters who should be getting univer-sity training are moving instead into community colleges and foregoing the career mobility and higher status occupations open to those holding higher degrees.

There are also fears that the nation may be creating an underfunded, understaffed and under-achieving sector of higher education, designed to drain off minority and disadvantag-ed students whom the colleges and universities want to ignore.

Thus, critics say, there is a danger that the two-year colleges may become the ghetto of the college community, reservations for the disadvantaged. Meanwhile, the higher track colleges and universities would be free to cater to the needs of white and middle class students.

Such a development would be a cruel blow to black educational aspirations. The two-year community colleges have a tremendous potential to develop into important institutions integrated into the structure of higher education.

Properly funded and organized community colleges can fulfill the basic needs of their students and also serve as bridges to continued education. But so long as many four-year colleges refuse to accept transfers with full credit and so long as they are viewed as centers for remedial work and for job training, that won't happen.

Too many black students who want to attend four-year colleges and universities don't do so because they can't afford them. Financial aid to students is drying up, and what's left is being spread more widely instead of being targeted to those most in need. Publisher Sees Crises For Minority-Owned Businesses

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by Ernest E. Schell Minority-owned businesses face greater challenges today than when they first began to thrive nearly a decade ago. So reports Earl G. Graves,

publisher of Black Enterprise, speaking to an audience of 100 students, faculty, and business executives at the LaSalle College International **Business Lecture series last**

Graves, who heads five corporations, noted that the burdens facing black businessmen today are "simply awesome." The biggest problem of all, he said, is "the severe lack of access to capital on the part of minority businessmen."

"The history of minorityowned businesses is filled with stories of entrepreneurs who had to resort to last-ditch substitutes because they could not obtain legal, legitimate business loans," Graves observed. "Worse yet, many banks and financial institutions, large and small, are simply disbanding their minority lending departments and programs.'

Pointing to the trend toward cutting back on federal programs designed to aid minority business, Graves declared

that such aid is obviously a "last resort," but added that such programs are "our primary hope of strengthening our businesses, and they need to stay alive for the time being.

One bright spot, according to Graves, is the appointment of J. Bruce Lewellyn as head of the federal government's Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), which up until now has been criticized for helping primarily multinational corporations. Under Llewellyn, a successful entrepreneur whose chain of supermarkets ranks third in the Black Enterprise list of 100 top minority-owned businesses, Graves hopes that OPIC will extend loans, loan guarantees, and risk insurance to a greater number of black businesses wishing to do business abroad.

The purchasing power of the black community is the key to economic clout in dealing with mainstream corporations, Graves emphasizes. A former aide to the late Senator Robert Kennedy, Graves formed his own consultant firm after Kennedy was assassinated in 1968. The company was set up to advise corporations on how best to reach minority markets. Today, in addition to publishing the remarkably successful magazine, Black Enterprise, with a readership of 1.25 million, Graves owns 2 radio stations in Dallas and several economic development and marketing firms.

This is child abuse in its

"If I tried to do today what I did when I started 11 years ago," he says, "I would most likely not be as successful. Times are changing, and not at all for the better. "Ten years ago," Graves reminded his audience, "the

nation was more receptive to ideas, programs, and laws for equal economic opportunity and social justice." More than attitudes have

changed. The percentage of black families earning over \$24,000 a year has declined from a high of 12 percent in 1972 to only 9 percent today. The gap between the median income of blacks and whites has also widened.

What the majority of America's business corporations must realize, Graves concluded, is that black economic opportunity is at the heart of the effort to save our nation's cities. If black businesses can survive and thrive, they can go a long way toward easing the minority unemployment that is leading to frustration and despair in many of America's older urban

centers. Corporations, financial in-

stitutions, and elected officials must be made aware that Graves declared, "an invest- rights for all."

investing in black-owned businesses or buying their of equal opportunity in econoproducts and services is, as mic reality as well as human

PTA Challenges Nation's Leaders

What Can We Do For Our Schools? Launching the project in November 1978, the PTA's

objectives are to focus national attention on the problems

piaguing urban areas and their schools; to generate new and dynamic approaches to their resolution; and to make parents the leading force in this endeavor.

According to GRACE

BAISINGER, National PTA

Chicago - Culminating a series of public hearings which explored problems fac-ing cities and their schools and opportunities for positive change -- the National PTA will hold a national conference on this subject as part of its Urban Education Project. The day-long meeting will be in Washington, D.C., on May 15, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., HEW Building, in the Snow Room, Number 5051, 330 Indepen-

beginning of a mobilization of

both local and national re-

sources for addressing these

crucial issues.

president, "The six cities we visited earlier this year have indeed met our challenge. An impressive cross-section of educators, public officials, parents, students, clergy, and community leaders spoke out clearly on the problems and resources of our when dence Avenue, S.W. Offering a forum for leaders of national organizations concerned with urban problems and their impact on our cities' schools, this conference represents the PTA's commitresources of our urban ment to initiating a coopera-tive discussion of these concerns among key figures in government, education, and national citizens' organizations. It also signifies the

"Based on a preliminary analysis of the hearing testimony, the five most frequent-ly cited recurring problems affecting urban centers and schools were: inadequate financing for public education; lack of parental involvement or broad-based community

poor student performance; inability of schools to meet the diverse needs of students; and

"We, in the PTA, fine it significant that establishing collaborative partnership with varied publics, and or uring more parental involvement in the total education process, were the most plar solutions offered by testifiers."

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